Sunday Edition

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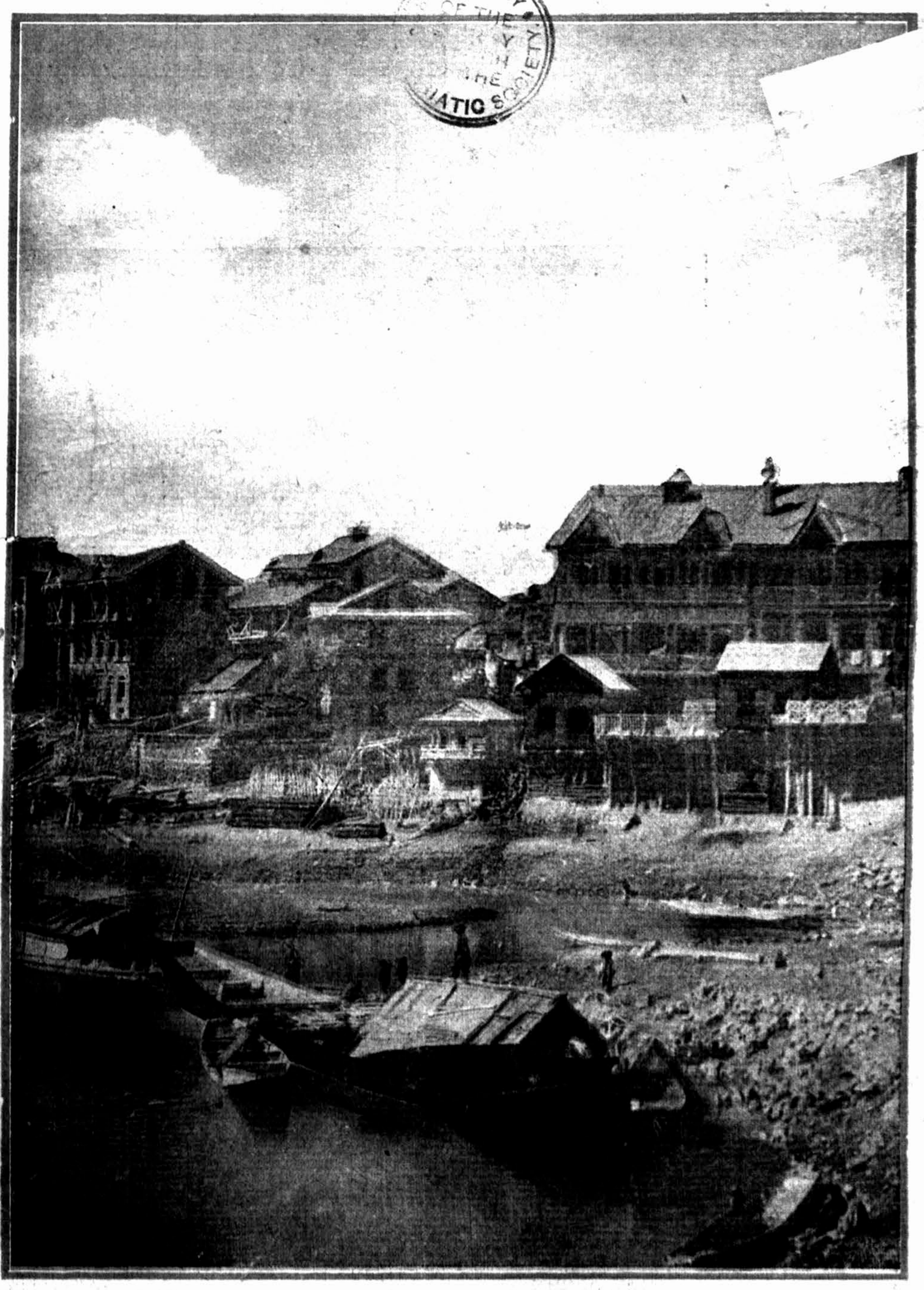
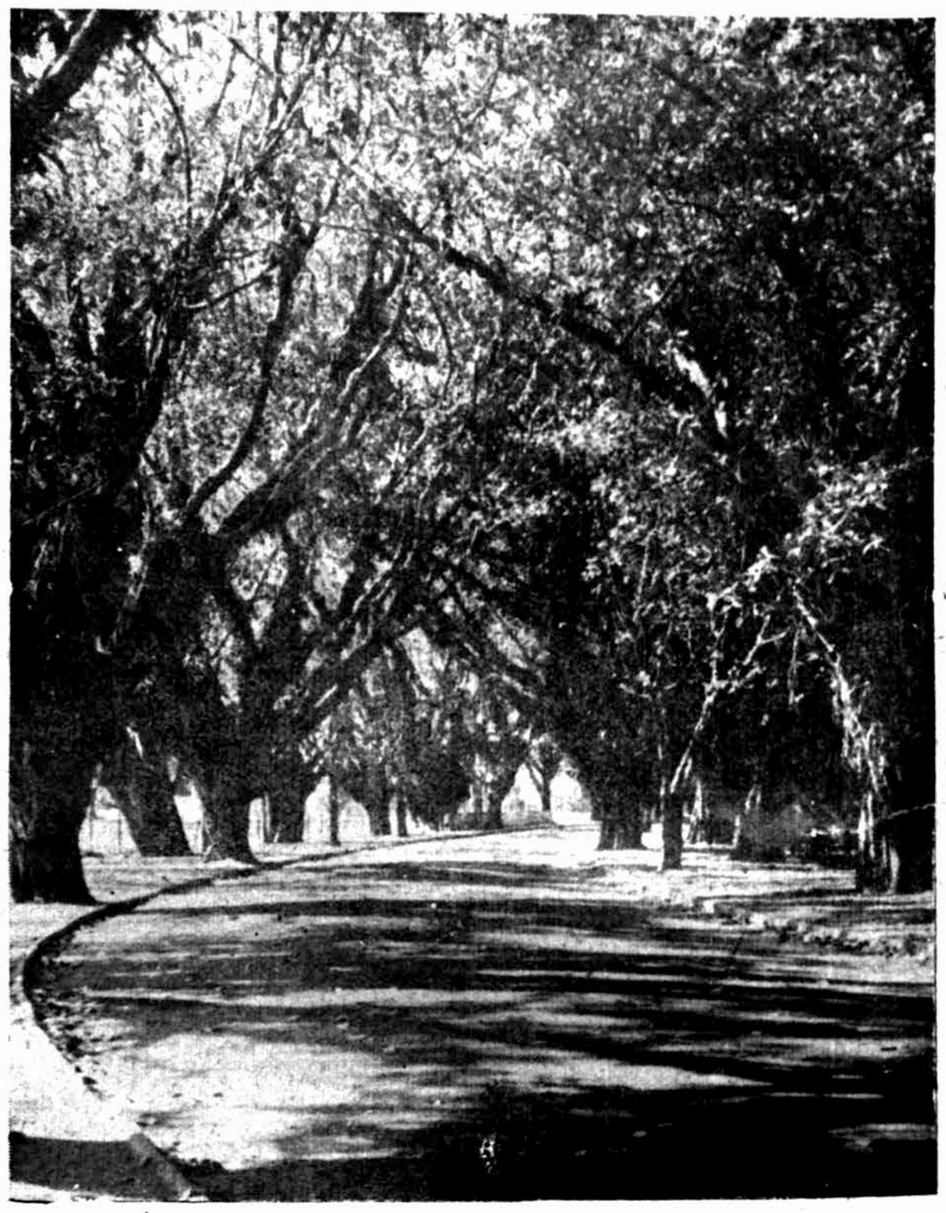


—A. L. Sayed.

SHOPUR
(KASHMIR)

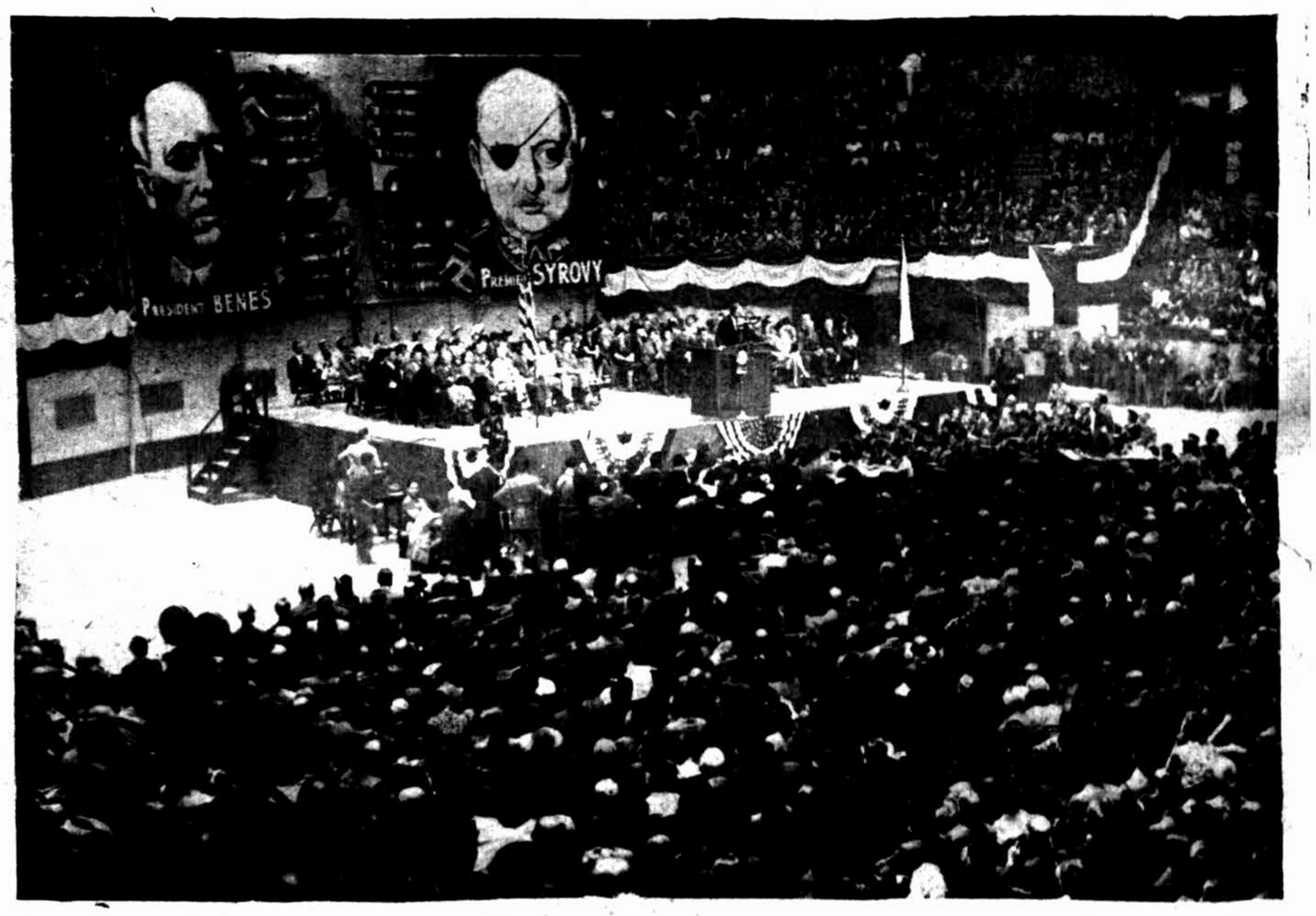
Sir Hubert and Lady Wilkins who will make a new assault with a specially designed submarine to penetrate the ice-locked regions about the South Pole.



"Nature's Own Arch"

(Photo by N. G. Shah).

Rally in Madison Square, New York, of sympathisers with the Czechs in their plight. Huge posters showing pictures of Ex-President Eduard Benes and Premier Jan Syrovy may be seen in the background.



Women are being trained in Sydney in air raid precaution duties. Photo shows trainees treating a "victim" of a gas attack.

Members of American student union picketing in front of the German Consulate in Philadelphia, in protest over Hitler's demands on Czechoslovakia.

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I GO WEST—IX

By D. F. KARAKA

This is the ninth instalment of Mr. D. F. Karaka's much-discussed and brilliantly written book: "I GO WEST," of which the previous eight instalments appeared in our issues of September 18 and 25, October 2, 9, 16, 23, 30 and November 6. Further instalments will appear successively in future issues of the "Sunday Chronicle."

Colour

THE COLOUR PROBLEM therefore is an obsession of mine. My friends have told me that, in spite of a complacent and self-possessed exterior, I suffer from an inferiority complex. Others have accused me of exhibitionism—a sort of short cut to the front page by way of the agony column. Others still have suggested that somewhere in my life there has been a white girl and a disappointed love affair for which only my complexion was responsible. All these explanations are ingenious and sometimes even amusing, but nowhere in all this gratuitous criticism do I find the real cause of my bitterness.

I have never forgotten my farewell speech to the Oxford Union. Elderly gentlemen from India have told me that in view of particularly happy memories I have of the Union at Oxford, my utterances on the Colour bar that day were ungracious and the moment was inappropriate and ill-timed. Excuses have been made for me that I was carried away by sentiment, and the thought of leaving the Chair of that Debating Society led me to make such a hasty utterance.

Few believe me now when I say that it was neither hasty nor made on the spur of the moment. I had waited for an opportunity ever since I first set foot in England, and felt that cold aloofness which is ladled out with spoonfuls of condescension to those like me who do not belong to a pure white race. Sometimes it has not stopped at being a mere aloofness. In its more violent forms it is capable of the worst insult and the grossest abuse that men can be made to suffer. It has always been the one burning problem of my life, and I have often felt that I must not return to my final destination—the Tower of Silence—before I have paid my share of that little account that has yet to be settled between the races of this world who have suffered and those who have been the cause of suffering. So the Jew of Germany has an account to settle with Hitler and his Aryan thoroughbreds, the little Abyssinians of Addis Ababa have their little debt which they owe to little Caesar, and a whole host of coloured people all over the world have a word to say to their pure white oppressors. I am one of the coloured men.

With this thought in my mind I went about the streets of Oxford waiting, waiting for that day to come. There had always been a dark smouldering fire within me, which I found difficult to keep under control. I waited till my term of office was over. I wanted to carry out my duties without prejudice or bias, even though one or two London newspapers had at that time given me sufficient provocation not to. So I came to the last debate of the term, when it is customary for the President to step down from the Chair and take his leave of the Union, making whatever observations he may care to make. It was usual that this little good-bye should take place at an early hour of the night and that the debate should close earlier than usual, so as to leave a little time to enjoy the last glasses of port in comfort without having to rush down the Corn to reach the gates of our college before the last stroke of midnight. Not many are present at this last debate, nor is it usually taken seriously. It has a friendly garden-party touch, a sinking of all political and personal grievances, and in its place 'camaraderie, bonhomie' and even friendship. Only those who hover round the Union find time to attend this debate.

But I wanted a larger audience. I wanted to hear my voice echo in a crowded house. I wanted to shout my inner feelings till my voice broke through the four walls and reached the outside world. For weeks I thought hard of some plan to lure them into the Union. Only a sensational debate would compel their attendance. After racking my brains for days, I hit upon the idea of a mock trial of Mr. Winston Churchill, for whom I had an inexplicable but deep-rooted personal dislike, and who was sufficiently unpopular at the Union to create the sort of atmosphere I wanted.

I chose the paper speakers with care. They were referred to as counsel for the defence and the prosecution. The house constituted the jury and I played the role of judge. The indictment against him was sweeping rather than specific. It contained only one count—"that he has constituted and does constitute a menace to the world." I made quite sure that the counsel for the prosecution were brilliant and those for the defence were not from amongst his ardent supporters. It was perhaps the most unfair trial of all times, but when one considers the trials that have recently taken place in the Courts of European Justice and the thousands that went to jail in India without a trial, my methods were not so unfair after all.

The debate was a great success, and the house found him guilty by a majority of four to one. I pronounced sentence, which was light and which was that he should be recommended for elevation to the peerage. All that was in good fun and not even the Right Honourable Gentleman, had he been present, would have objected to anything that was said or done. It put the audience in the right frame of mind. I took the chance and closed the debate while the house was still full. I then said what I wanted to say and I should be very surprised if there were any of my countrymen present who disagreed with the sentiments I expressed.

I have been told that I of all persons to whom Oxford had been particularly kind, should have been the last to voice my opinions on the Colour bar. It was perhaps just why I did so, for was I to sell my soul for the Presidential Chair?

Sometimes I am told that being a Parsee my race is pure and white and that the colour of my skin is only the result of climatic conditions. But is not all colour the result of climatic conditions, or is it said anywhere in the Bible that God created two colours in men? The fact remains that I am regarded as a coloured man, whatever subtle differences are made. I have felt the prejudice of colour raised against me, and I will not scratch my skin to show the pure white layers that lie underneath. The problems of the coloured people have become my problems, if only because I look coloured. Nor have I ever felt the white man so superior that I should ever make any apology for my colour.

But some of my countrymen feel that the white races are superior. I see them walking in the streets of London, returning from a Bar lecture or on their way to the London School of Economics, their hands dug deep in their overcoat pockets, the hat drawn down well over their heads, as if they were afraid of being recognised as coloured men. Wherever I see them they appear to be alone and isoloted. Their dark features reveal a bitterness that has recently been stamped on them. That is the Colour bar from within. It is the instinctive withholding from certain things for fear of being humiliated. It springs from the desire to preserve one's self-respect, which is the last refuge of the oppressed, the unhappy, the poor, all those who have been denied something in life. They feel the tragedy of being brought into this world only to be humiliated by those of their fellow-men to whom the climate has been kinder. So colour which in most things is a source of joy is in man the cause of bitterness and sorrow.

First Episode

I remember my first unpleasant experience in England. It was towards the end of my first term at Oxford, when the problem of finding a suitable place to spend my first vacation had bothered me quite a bit. I chanced to see an advertisement in one of the papers of an inclusive trip to Switzerland. I wrote for accommodation for a friend and myself and got it. They asked for a deposit and for my passport, to make sure that everything was in order. I knew my passport could take me anywhere except Soviet Russia, and so I only sent them the deposit. Two weeks later, I called in at the office of the tourist agency to collect my tickets. I wandered about the place waiting to be attended to, for it was quite late in the evening and the offices were closing for the day. At last a stout matronly woman came up to me and asked me what I wanted. I explained and she assured me that there was bound to be a mistake. I produced their letter and the receipt for the deposit. Then she began to take notice. She asked for my passport and when she saw the mark of His Majesty's Government of India, her face fell. There was an awkward pause, while she surveyed me cap-a-pie. She fingered her chin and out came words that staggered me: "You may pass off as a Spaniard, but will your friend?"

I was nineteen then and flung out in the wide world for the first time after having always been in sight of home all those nineteen years. Oxford, England, Europe were all part of a dream that had only just come true. And then this cruel shattering of a vision which was to be the promised land! It was as if the end of the world had come and there was a lump in my throat, and even the large dimensions of this matronly figure became blurred as my eyes were clouded in the mist that precedes the pour. There was no use arguing, for the conditions of booking were quite clear. It allowed them to cancel a booking without giving reasons with those who did not belong to a pure white race. They returned my deposit, and even that as a special favour. That was kindly, gracious England, and I was a member of that great British Empire—a British subject by birth. Strange irony that when I remember the days at school in India when I used to be dressed in a sailor suit and to sing "Rule Britannia," and another song which ended with the line "Three cheers for the red, white and blue."

Stranger still when I think that at the same time not far from the offices of that tourist agency the Round Table Conference was

(Continued On Page 51)

"TIGER" DAULAH

Thirty-three Year Old Punjabi Super-Wrestler Of Over Hundred Fights

BY S. MUZUMDAR

SINCE the visit of Ahmed Buksh and Ghulam Mohiuddin in 1911 Daulah is the only super-wrestler from India who has gone to England to prove his mettle against European champions. He is young and he possesses a vast experience of wrestling in the U.S.A. and Canada.

His full name is Daulah Muhammad, and, as is usual with all the Indian 'star' wrestlers, he comes from a family which has followed the art of wrestling as a profession for generations. He belongs to the Punjab, the province which for hundreds of years has produced the leading wrestlers in India.

Daulah is about thirty-three now. He started his career very early in life, and he started well. He is the only wrestler in India to have a clear win against Hamida—our next champion when Imam Buksh retires. But, for a technical defeat for not finishing his fight against Goonga in Bombay last year, Hamida's career is without a blemish excepting this early defeat at Daulah's hands. But it proved no obstacle to Hamida's brilliant march of progress. On the other hand, this early triumph determined Daulah's fighting career, for, by this win at once came into the first rank of our wrestlers, and after years of fighting he has succeeded in entering the ranks of the Indian super-wrestlers.

A Champion Of Hundreds Of Fights

Daulah is a champion of hundreds of fights. The stuff he is made of can be ascertained from the fact that though Hamida is great to-day, Daulah has not finally succumbed to him. Hamida beat him at Amritsar to wipe off the indignity of the first defeat and be on equal terms with him, but in the third match held at Solan to determine their respective positions the rivals shared equal honours. Hamida is ahead of him in the ranking list on account of his other meritorious fights.

Daulah was beaten twice by a great wrestler, Goonga, at present India's No. 3; but he has beaten other good men so as to retain his position in the ranking list as India's No. 6. His brother, Fazla, should have been in the front rank if luck had favoured him a little, but it seems, Sahabuddin, whom I have named 'Primo Carnera of India' for his gigantic proportions, has kept Fazla down and out of the ranks. Fazla plays his part as capable training partner of his brother. According to my information he accompanied Daulah to the United States in 1931, but it is not known whether or not he featured in any great fight.

Maharajas' Waning Interest

Wrestling matches yielding a large revenue are becoming exceedingly rare in this country for our leading men who must receive large guarantees and fees for their efforts. The reasons are obvious and not very far to seek. The Indian Maharajas, till recently the greatest patrons of wrestling, with a few exceptions like Kolhapur and Patiala, are rapidly withdrawing their patronage. And English games—especially cricket—are replacing wrestling in the Indian States. Besides this great change the general economic depression in the country has hit the professional wrestlers very badly. Since the arrival of Edmond Kraemar in India in 1936, the game has looked up a bit. The presence of an American and European contingent of wrestlers headed by King Kong and Arty Counsel gave some work to the younger wrestlers last cold weather and moulded a rising man—Harbans Singh—into shape. But all these have hardly given any work to our top-notch men. Of these visitors no one except Kraemar is worthy of Daulah's mettle, the others have been taken adequate care of by lesser Indian wrestlers.

His Triumphs In The West

These difficulties made Daulah try his fortune elsewhere in the world where wrestling is a paying proposition. In 1931 he went to America and returned home by way of the Pacific the following year. He had in all one hundred and twenty-eight battles in the well-known wrestling centres,—Chicago, New York, San Francisco in the U.S.A., and Vancouver in Canada. He won one hundred and twenty fights and drew in eight. The American populace honoured him with the epithet, 'Tiger.' In spite of his triumphs he did not get any chance to fight for the heavy-weight title of the world. If he qualified himself for anything in the U.S.A. it was for the honours of individual battles and not for the honour of any official title, even the light-heavy-weight championship. On his way home Daulah had four matches in Hongkong and and won all of them easily.

'Strangler' Lewis, the ex-champion of the world, who wanted to come to India last cold weather to fight Gama—as all foreign visitors want to, by the way—had it published in the Indian newspapers that he had beaten Daulah at Chicago. This claim is, however, not substantiated by the information I collected about Daulah in 1932, neither was such an important international event published at the time either by Reuter or any other news service. It remains a fact that if Daulah was fit enough to fight Ed. Lewis some years back, he is fitter to-day to fight any or all of the leading men in the West where there are now no champions of distinction like Lewis, Joe Stecher, Dick Shikat or Jim Londos.

It does not seem to me that England can put up a worthy fighter to resist Daulah. The best continental fighter who is immensely worthy to be Daulah's opponent is Edmond Kraemar, the great conqueror of Goonga, but Kraemar happens to be in India at the present moment.

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Handwriting Of Eminent Men

SATYAMURTI LEAVES IMPRESSION ON READER'S MIND THAT A TYPEWRITER IS A BLESSING TO HUMANITY—WHILE "C. R.'S" HANDWRITING IS A MODEL OF EFFICIENCY

(By "ILLEGIBLE")

The Madras Premier speaking before stenographers justly deplored the deterioration of handwriting and regretted the present tendency to use a typewriter even for private letters. He twitted the schoolmaster for neglecting to lay emphasis on good handwriting. Mr. Rajagopalachariar recalled the beautiful handwriting in old revenue records and paid a tribute to the handwritings of Sir G. F. Brackenbury, Mr. G. T. Boag and Babu Rajendra Prasad whose writing, he added, was a pleasure to read. On one occasion, according to the Madras Premier, Babu Rajendra Prasad took down a verbatim report of Rajaji's speech and had done it in such a clear form that the manuscript could be sent direct to the compositors.

C. R's emphasis on handwriting naturally reminds one of the various types of handwriting one comes across.

Gandhiji's long hand writing may not pass the Madras Premier's test but the Mahatma always writes a legible hand.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's hand-writing is known for its beautiful roundness and attractiveness, but it is very difficult for anyone to read her writing unless one is accustomed to it.

Pandit Motilal Nehru's belonged to what was known as the ornate style. He always correctly dotted the i's and crossed the t's. Its legibility was as pronounced as its undoubted beauty.

Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's handwriting is not exactly beautiful but his manuscripts never tries the patience of the reader or the compositor.

Messrs. B. G. Horniman and S. A. Brelvi approach Motilal Nehru in perfection and attractiveness.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's handwriting is never confusing and is always legible while Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail writes impressively enough but is difficult to read except by the initiated few.

The late Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyangar's was a handwriting which was the despair of the harassed printer who preferred typewritten manuscripts to long hand copy from his editor.

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy and Mr. Satyamurti leave the impression in the reader's mind that a typewriter is a blessing to humanity!

Dr. Syed Mahmud's handwriting has quite an impress of its own. It is as dignified as it is always legible.

The handwriting of Mr. A. A. Hayles, editor of "The Madras mail" is impressive but it certainshows us that the typewriter is not such an indispensability as some of us suppose.

That of Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of "The Swadesamitran", on the other hand, is not exactly clumsy but it certainly makes one bless the inventor of the typewriter!

Mr. Mahadev Desai writes a clear and simple handwriting. One cannot mistake his a's for u's or vice versa.

Were there a long hand writing competition, one has no doubt that the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri will carry the first prize. His roundings are so natural, superb and impressive. From the point of view of legibility. Sastri's hand-writing has few equals.

For sheer beauty and impressiveness the late Mr. S Kasturi Ranga Iyengar's handwriting was unrivalled Lord Willingdon called it as classic as Kasturi Ranga Iyengar's great personality.

What about Mr C. Rajagopalachariar himself? His handwriting is a model of efficiency. He leaves no letter to be inferred by you. If there is no impress about it, it is certainly as legible as Kasturi Ranga Iyengar's.

Bombay Blossoms

THE CHURCH AND THE CONGRESS—A HAPPY CONTRAST—INDIAN STATES AND PROHIBITION—WELCOME HOME TO JAWAHAR—A JOURNALISTIC EVENT—VICEROY AND THE PRINCES—WELL DONE, GOANS!—INDIANIZATION OF RAILWAY BOARD

By 'BYSTANDER'

All these years the Christian Church in India had been opposed to the Congress movement as such. It made no secret of its aversion for the Congress. The Roman Catholic Church went out of the way during the last general elections and issued secret instructions to the flock not to vote for the Congress, as a vote for the Congress in its opinion was a vote against God!

The Christian community however, very properly ignored this warning, thereby laying it down that heads of religious institutions should not dabble in politics, but on the other hand, should confine themselves to purely spiritual questions. The Roman Catholic Church, however, does not appear to have profitted very much by this verdict of its flock.

Be that as it may, it is a matter for congratulation that at least the Protestant Churches have begun to realise that the Congress Government has come to stay in this country. What is more, the Protestant Christian Missionaries are offering their whole-hearted co-operation to Congress Governments in making a success of the latter's social programmes.

It is perhaps too early yet to expect these people to associate themselves wholeheartedly with a movement led by the modern incarnation of Jesus Christ, as Mahatma Gandhi is known and called in the civilised world outside foreign diplomatic circles, which, of course, would not recognise, the reason being that they want to save their skin even at the expense of the soul.

The Bishop Of Tranquebar

The Head of the Lutheran Church in Tranquebar—a flourishing commercial centre on the East Coast—His Lordship the Bishop has just made a useful pronouncement on the subject of prohibition. His Lordship blessed the Congress Government of the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar on the noble mission it had undertaken to eradicate the drink evil from the country.

After paying a tribute to Rajaji's Government, the Bishop recalls that prohibition is a matter affording greatest possible scope for Christians to work in close harmony with the Hindu and the Muslim communities. His Lordship proceeded to say that such co-operation had nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with proselytisation of other communities.

His Lordship directly commented on the Ministrys pledge to eradicate the drink evil and declared that it was one of the greatest items in its programme of social reconstruction and deserved the whole-hearted support of all the communities. He appealed to his flock to co-operate with the Government in removing the evil of drink.

The Bishop concluded that the Church must take its proper place in the task of working out successfully the policy of prohibition and that Governmnt and the communities inhabiting this land had reason to expect that "the Church ought to guide and give its fullest support in this matter and that its contribution should be solid and substantial."

This Picture And That

When one reads this story, one is driven to bestow some involuntary thought on the question in neighbouring Indian States. It is a matter for regret that none of the Indian States has so far come forward to make any contribution to a successful working of the prohibition scheme inaugurated under the aegis of the greatest social reformer of the age.

By a curious coincidence, Mysore lies on the border of Salem and Cuddappah where Madras experiments in prohibition are now being carried out. Mr. C Rajagopalachariar had made more than one eloquent appeal to the Government of Mysore to introduce prohibition in the border areas at least, if not in the whole of the States, so as to prevent confirmed drunkards from crossing the border and having their favourite bottle.

It is unfortunate that this appeal has not met with response. Some months back it was reported that the Government of Mysore were intending to introduce prohibition at Closepet. Probably because of other pressing questions, one heard nothing more about this. Now that the Vidhuraswatham report has been published, one will express the hope that the Government of Mysore will do something to make an attempt in the direction.

Unfortunately, however, the minor officials appear determined not to let Government respond to 'C.R's." appeal. The report that a number of prohibition workers have been called upon to furnish securities will come as a shock to the friends of Mysore in British India. I am sure that Sir Mirza Ismail will cancel the security proceedings before long.

The Conquering Hero Comes

An affectionate welcome awaits the conquering hero on his return to his motherland next week. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had gone to Europe for a holiday, but even there he did not spare himself in the service of India. It looked very much as if he cared for nothing else even in his European tour. That was just like Jawahar.

The news that the Pandit is to be the head of the State Congress movement has been received with satisfaction in political circles because it is a guarantee that he will lead the States people to true freedom, even as he has already led the people of British India. States themselves have no need to fear Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

His personal view may be the eradication of Indian States, but I do not think he wants to cut at the root of our ancient culture and institutions. What strikes me is that the Pandit is only conveying a sort of serious hint to some of our States Rulers. One can only hope that the hint will be taken by our shrewd Princes all over the country.

The Princes' Protection Act, so obligingly placed on the Statute Book by Lord Reading, is bound to remain a dead letter, if only because Congress Governments, which have to administer the Act, will not prosecute any person merely on the ground that he had criticised the Princes. Violent motives have to be proved. Jawahar, like Gandhi, will prevent violence.

Mr. S. R. Iyer

Another professional journalist has secured a publicity job. Mr. S. Ranga Iyer, until recently editor of "Roy's Weekly," has just been appointed Publicity Officer to the Government of Mysore. I do not fancy, however, that Mr. Iyer has been appointed to do propaganda. Former incumbents did propaganda, but did not make much headway. The old record point to the moral—that the office should cause information to be broadcast. He must be an Information Officer.

Mr. S. R. Iyer has had a distinguished journalistic career. He was Joint Editor of the now defunct "Indian Patriot" of the late Karunakara Menon. He commands a facile pen and is conversant with the problems of Indian States. He was Foreign Minister to the ex-Maharaja of Nabha before his unfortunate dismissal. He was also connected with the Government of Alwar.

It may not be known that Mr. S. R. Iyer is a cousin of that blundering politician Mr C S. Ranga Iyer. Unlike the latter Mr. S. R. Iyer is a level-headed man and does not spring surprises. The journalists of Mysore can look forward to a senior journalist to help them in their gathering of that elusive mistress: NEWS.

I suppose now that our old friend Rao Saheb C. S. R. Rao, the former Publicity Officer, who resigned his connection with "The Statesman" to join the Publicity Bureau last year, will now rejoin his newspaper as its Bangalore Correspondent. Mr Rao was Assistant Editor of "The Statesman" before his appointment as Publicity Officer to the Mysore Government.

Viceroy To Meet Princes

It is now evident that His Excellency the Viceroy proposes to meet the Princes and their Dewans. One after another is proceeding to New Delhi. Just now one procession was concluded during the acting viceroyalty of Lord Brabourne. Another is starting. The purpose of these interview needs no emphasis. The Viceroy tries to boost Federation.

The only party likely to gain from this series of unending processions will be the Indian Railway Board. The series of saloons and special reserved compartments from one end of the country to the other may temporarily help to alleviate the fall in railway revenue. Otherwise, what precious effect it can have on the course of Indian politics is difficult to tell.

One will hope that their Highnesses will courageously resist the imposition of Federation. Federation, as now conceived, has no single friend in British India. Even Mr. Jinnah is opposed to it. What can their Highnesses expect from this state of affairs, if they allow themselves to be stampeded into Federation?

Their Highness will be well-advised to tell His Excellency in plain terms that they cannot afford to offend their own countrymen. It may be that such a stern reply will not be liked by New Delhi, but having regard to the future of the country, their Highnesses can take no better course than outlined here.

A Precedent

After all such a step has a precedent. It is not altogether so novel as it sounds in the first instance. In the cold weather of 1934, two prominent Princes of India told Lord Willingdon in Calcutta in the plainest of terms that they abhored being forced to join the Federation. This fact then received the widest possible publicity.

What was the line of argument pursued by these two Princes? They told the then Viceroy that the impression was being created in British India that the Indian Princes were being sought to be used as a pawn in the game of preventing India from marching towards the goal of national freedom which the Congress had set up for itself as the ideal for India.

Now, if this was the object of Federation, asked the Princes, what was the blessed use of our being used as a pawn in the game? After all, we were the children of the soil. We had to get along with British Indians. The present division was unnatural. Would not His Excellency convey this frank impression to Whitehall?

Lord Willingdon did and courted a little unpopularity with Whitehall. Whitehall was determined to foist federation, whether people liked it or not. The unexceptionable position of the Congress to-day has doubtless meant a change in the scheduled programme. Princely India should profit by this change. Will it?

Goa Politics

Goan Indians have done well to start a national Congress of their own to fight for their country's freedom. Autocracy in Goa is worse than that obtaining in many of our Indian States. The children of the soil in Goa are no better than hewers of wood and drawers of water for their Portuguese masters.

It is a pity. It is nevertheless a fact known very well to any visitor to Goa. A petty Portugese official is a kind of minor god in Goa. He is above the law. If he insults a Goan, the latter has no remedy in law. Compared to the state of things in Goa we must confess that our position was far better in British even in pre-Congress days.

All the available jobs in Goa go to a few handfuls of Portuguese citizens. These officers, moreover, take pride in insulting British Indian visitors and tell them that they must remember that the Congress is not ruling Goa but Imperialistic Portugal. I am, by no means, exaggerating things. If you retorted, you would find yourself in Jail.

This intolerable position has got to be remedied. All these years I had thought that the Goans were content to be mere hewers of wood. Their recent decision to start a Congress shows that hitherto they had no opportunity to assert themselves. All Indians will wish them well in their self-appointed mission to do away with a rule which reminds us of the East Company days. Things in Goa are rotten—very rotten indeed.

Indian Member Of The Railway Board

So they are going to have an Indian Member for the Railway Board. The news is welcome enough, but one would like to know

(Continued On Page 42)

Words Which Cannot Be Translated

Their Equivalents In Foreign Languages Often Disclose Characteristic Traits Of Nations

A FINE tribute to the British character is the fact that foreigners fail to translate the word 'gentleman' by any adequate word of their own and eventually use the work in its English form to express the the ideal in character and conduct, writes Mr. A. P. Parker in "John O'London's Weekly."

A Russian uses either *gospodin* (master—of the house) or *paryadochnyi*, an adjective expressing sober virtues rather like "gentlemanly" in certain of its meanings. A Spaniard can do no better than *caballero* (cavalier or knight), although in familiar speech he uses the adjective *regular* to express the idea of a "decent" fellow—this meaning of the word should be familiar to cinema-goers in the American "regular guy."

The German laboriously constructs phrases which mean "a man of class," and has also the word *Ehrenmann* (a man of honour), which is expressive enough but is narrower than *gentleman*. The French, finding their unwieldy phrase *un homme comme il faut* (a decent, respectable fellow) inadequate to translate the English word, have long used the words *un vrai gentleman* for "a real gentleman."

THE EGYPTIAN'S FAVOURITE.

The Arabic word *ma'alesh* is always on an Egyptian's lips, and is typical of him. He steps on your toes and says "Ma'alesh!" You step on his and apologize, and *he* says "Ma'alesh!" You complain of some misfortune and he consoles you with the word "Ma'alesh!" To understand it you must penetrate to the heart of the Egyptian. Compounded of words meaning "nothing on me," the word means, "Please don't be angry," or "Don't worry!" or "Life is like that," or "Resign yourself to it." The word has all the fatalism of the Oriental, who belives that you must resign yourself to what fate brings you.

Used in these circumstances, the word is like the Russian *nitchevo*, but here comes a subtle variation in the fatalistic theme. The Egyptian who steps on your toes says, "Ma'alesh!" meaning that you should accept the annoyance with resignation, thus releasing him from the consequences of his fault. When a teacher threatens to punish an Egyptian pupil, the latter says, "Ma'alesh!" If the teacher persists, the boy's friends intervene, saying "Ma'alesh!"

ORIENTAL FATALISM!

An incident that happened recently in Cairo in the writer's presence will show the Egyptian's use of this delightful word (which is colloquial). Egyptian policemen do point duty so badly that a motorist who trusted their signals without looking out for himself as well would be carrying his life in his hands. One day a native policeman got into such a mess that he caused two lines of crossing traffic to charge at speed towards each other. There was a ghastly moment in which brakes screamed, and then there was a weird silence as everything stopped dead. In this brief silence, from the very middle of the mess, the policeman's voice was heard quite clearly, saying, "Ma'alesh!"

The Welsh word *hiraeth* has no equivalent in other languages. Those who know the Welshman know his two moods—he flares up at a real or supposed wrong, or he dreams wistfully of far-off things in a kind of ecstasy of sadness. Celtic romances, which spread all over Europe, were always about the bitter-sweet love of someone far away, or the recollection of a lost happiness. *Hiraeth* expresses this state of mind, and thus includes nostalgia, *le mal du pays*, home-sickness, *Heimweh*, *Sehnsucht*, and more. It also suggests regret for a past wrong, and in this meaning can vary from simple regret to the torture of remorse. *Hiraeth* pervades Welsh music, and is the theme of the fine hymns for which Wales is famous. Englishmen often mistake *hiraeth* for gloom, but it is finer than that, as anyone must realize who heard the Welsh boys singing hymns in the War, or has heard a Welsh housewife singing hymns as she bustles contentedly about her work

THE CONCEPTION OF HOME.

The English word *home* causes great trouble to foreigners. It seems that the distinction between house and home is Western, for as we move Eastward it disappears until, in Arabic, the two words are one. The Latins are little better. The Germans do better, for they have *Heimat* (home), although they waver between that word and *Haus*, and translate "at home" by *zu Hause*. The Celts, however, have a particularly advanced conception of home, and in Welsh *cartref* conveys as tender a love of one's hearth or native land as the English word,

To express the idea of home, a Frenchman ties himself into knots. His *foyer* conveys the meaning "fireside" only. Usually a Frenchman uses the barbarous phrase *chez moi*, which, apart from failing to convey any idea of home, necessitates a reshuffling of a simple statement like "This is my home" into "Here I am at home," which is not the same thing In order to refer to France or Lyons as his home, he has to fall back on the adjective *natal* in such stodgy phrases as "my native country" or "my native town."

FRENCH DOMESTICITY.

The Frenchman's use of the word *menage* is based on a particularly Latin conception of domestic life, and the word is therefore difficult to translate for us. *Menage* means roughly "looking after household expenses and house-work." *Faire menage avec quelqu'un*, which is a Frenchman's idea of "setting up a house or making a home with someone," really means only "joining with someone to share expenses." To those familiar with a Frenchman's state of mind when he is contemplating marriage or a liaison, the expression will appear natural enough. A married couple is in French merely *un menage*—a mere bargain, the husband to bring home the money, the wife to make it go as far as possible and do for him. For a man who goes to a cafe every evening to play dominoes or *un bridge* and even writes his letters there, the idea of a home as a *menage* does not seem absurd.

The word *menager* is also applied to such things as time, or cloth, or one's strength, in the sense of "making the most of something." Used of persons it means to treat them gently and tactfully in order not to hurt their feelings. The word has also the sense of "managing" to do something (for example, managing to arrange a meeting for someone). Strangely enough, this is the only point at which the English and French words, which obviously correspond to each other, resemble each other.

The real meaning of *menage*, however, is only grasped when it is seen that the word comes from the verb *menager*, which means "to be sparing or economical." A Frenchman's home is not only a *menage*, it is a place for saving money. For a nation whose men regard a well-dressed wife, a *dot* for the daughter and a respectable retirement as the purpose of life, thrift of a kind bordering on genteel poverty is a necessity.

Approximately 25 miles of underground railways have been built or are under construction in Moscow, Russia, as a part of that city's programme of modernizing its transportation facilities. The first section was opened for traffic in May, 1935, and carried dol. 77,000,000 passengers the first year of operation. The second year there were 110,000,000 riders without one accident.

The mentally sketchy girl find thinks "tripping the light fantastic toe" is one way of climbing the social ladder.

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The Call Of Kanara

Tourist Paradise Along The West Coast

By K. S. KARANTH

IT IS a narrow tract of land that lies between the blue Arabian sea and the mountain range called the Western Ghats. At places as narrow as ten miles and nowhere exceeding fifty, this evergreen belt, some two hundred miles long, is Kanara. This natural condition, heightened up by the heavy monsoon, forming between 150 to 200 inches of rain a year, has made this bit of country south of Goa a veritable paradise for the tourist.

Flat plains are rare, for every corner is full of hills or dales with evergreen forests. Many lovely streams, taking their birth in the high Ghats, rush down the sheer precipitous range in lovely cascades, charming waterfalls, big or small, in their courses to the blue sea. Haven't you heard of the grand and beautiful Gersoppa falls, which is the river Sharavathi taking a plunge of 830 feet, in four separate sprays like four beautiful nymphs leaping down the precipice at the same time in delightful sport?

Kanara's many hills with their cloud-kissed peaks, turn the busiest and calculating of men into a dreamer. Her swift-flowing rivers, gliding like serpents of silver through hills and forests, tarry nowhere, but run to meet the sea, the mother of them all.

Not nature's bounty alone makes Kanara such an enchanting bit of country. There are also the man-made palm gardens studding the river banks, arecanut groves clothing the valleys, palmyras engirdling the sea-coast in close proximity with the casurina groves. The naturalist's interest will be engaged with the many varieties of palms, while his dormant poetic soul will be all the time roused with their beauty

In mud and rain they transplant the young rice plants always singing folk-songs

Wild Fauna Of Infinite Variety

To the student of fauna, there is no dearth of animal life in these parts. It is teeming with bird life of infinite variety, for which he needn't hunt after. For it will come in all its natural and majesty, all unconscious, to the very porch of his bungalow. Are you a lover of snakes, or if that word gives you creeps, I shall say, interested in reptiles? The word 'poisonous' associated with them is too general and they may well grumble and ask: why not call the entire human species poisonous, because there some of that nature among them too.? You can see during your short walk the slim green or brown tree-snake. Higher up the lazy twenty-feet long python. Of the poisonous tribe there are the cobra, the branded krait, Russel's viper and a few other small species.

If you have grit enough to go higher up the Ghats, you will find the king cobra (hamadryad). He is a real king among snakes, but also a veritable cannibal of the species. For he lives on snakes and is too proud to come down among the haunts of men. These reptiles are decent creatures and I testify to their harmless character if left to themselves. Only if men tread upon and otherwise pain them, do they protest, for they have not taken a vow of ahimsa (Gandhiji's non-violence). For that matter, how many men have stuck and still stick to it, under similar conditions? Well, well, are we drifting away from nature's beauties to human-cumraptilean metsphysics? That won't do.

The entrance to the forest will be first observed and signalled to its denizens by bands of langours, these black-faced bearded monkeys. Hike up the ghats, passing through the bamboo groves and through under-growth, we shall meet with surprises of varied sorts. Now a herd of deer, either of the lovely spotted or the stag family, grazing unconsciously then groups of wild buffaloes, bisons that will never brook insult from man, nibbling at tender bamboo shoots; and a few elephants too, drinking at the sides of pools. But they are no friends of man, and are an infernal nuisance to his gardens and fields. They are in wholesome dread of the hierarchy of their royal highnesses the tiger and the panther who are, however, careful not to meet them in herds.

Village Life

The simple village folk in the midst of these beautiful natural surroundings are also of interest to the tourist. They are of all colours, black, brown and fair. They are intelligent. Their ancestors traded in the past with the Greeks during Ptloemy's time and with the Arabs right up to the 15th century. It is a pleasure to see them engaged in occupations and recreations suited to the seasons of the year. During the heavy monsoon the rains pouring in torrents over their heads and bodies, they will be in the rice-fields transplanting seedlings, singing all the while, songs full of sense

(Continued On Page 47)

At the Devil-Dance Ceremonies the priests perform this type of ceremonial dance to the tune of drum and music. They put on special costumes and deliver orations too.

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SIVA'S GREAT CLASSIC DANCE

What Nataraja Signifies

Mystic Symbolism Of The Drum, The Trident And The Five Serpents

BY M. S. M. SHARMA.

BRITISH and American newspapapers speak of the revival of public interest in Indian dancing, thanks to Uday Shanker's successful enterprise. The Indian artist's "Shiva's dance has merittedly received the exclusive attention that is being bestowed on it in western countries. We are told that the image of Nataraja is adorning every drawing room in the west. As a model of dancing pose, the image is exquisite, although the exported images hardly do justice to the original figure at Chidambaram, South India. The actual pose represented by the popular image is but one of the sixty four different poses which we find illustrated in the Chidambaram temple by sculpture.

Anyway, even this popular pose has been much misunderstood and misinterpreted. Its purpose has been lost in the antiquity of ages. That its object is something more ennobling and spiritual than is known may be taken for granted. This image is a standing answer to the allegation that Hindus are idolators. They most certainly are not. The God of their vision is as all pervading as the Allah or Jehova or the All-Merciful Father. He is without attributes, omniscient all permeating all powerful, formless, stainless, without support, desireless, ever illuminating and without beginning or end. These popular images are only a symbol of the attributes of Godhead. They are not God but remind us of God even as the Crown and sceptre remind us of the King. That is all.

Now, what precisely does the image of Nataraja signify? He is facing the south and holds by his four hands a deer, a pot of fire, a trident and a drum. He wears five snakes and has for his garland a string of human skulls. With one foot raised, he stands on a human figure with the other foot.

The Explanation

Now, this symbology is explained as follows. The Lord faces the south in order to attract man towards the north. It is a well-known fact that the Pole Star is the pivot of the electric force of the Universe. Scientists tell us that sleeping with the head to the north deprives the subject of certain natural energies. The South is popularly believed to lead to the City of Death. Now, by facing the south the Lord calls on the people not be misled by Yama but to direct their energies to the north from where they came. That is why Nataraja is also known as "Dakshinamurti," meaning the figure facing the south, or the figure which is the embodiment of pure and absolute wisdom.

The presence of the drum has a very scientific basis. Sound, they say, rules the world and keeps the elements intact. The Lord is represented as beating the drum in order to attract the world's attention that surrender to him alone would assure it of happiness eternal. The pot of fire is intended to remind the devotee that the power of God is so great that it can consume any sin, however great. The deer represents the mind which is fleeting and impermenant. The Lord is represented as firmly holding the deer in his hand with a view to show to the world that the mind can rest only when it reaches the absoute God or Para Brahman or Allah or whatever else you call Him. The trident reminds us that God is the only Lord of the past, the present and the future. The five serpents represent the five elements of which, scientists tell us, the world is made. It is only when one gets over these five gross elements that he is able to approach God.

The five serpents also mean that they stand for the five different kinds of breaths in man. By pressing His left foot and raising the right one, we are asked to conserve all energy and practise yoga by the aid of Kundalini Shakti. Now, it is a well-known secret that a man, who sleeps on the left side is always healthy and is immune from disease. It is said also to prolong life. Western scientists now agree that the control of the breath so as to keep it going through the right nostril conduces to health and brightness. Now, this can only be done by preventing the breath through the left. nostril. Press the left side and make the right freer and lighter. Air being lighter than other gross substances always tends to go up. Because the right side is lighter, air makes a natural effort to find its way through the right nostril.

The Lord is represented as standing on a demon because the idea is that once you reach the Lord, ignorance or illusion does not trouble you any further.

It is a mistake to suppose that the idol itself is2God. It is God only in the sense that God being omnipresent, everything that was created is Himself. It is an axiom in science that anything which is not the whole is liable to destruction. Everyone of us is liable to death because we are only a tiny part and not the whole. The only thing that endures is God. He endures because He is the whole. If He is present elsewhere, He must be present in the idol too. But the idol is of God but not the God. It is a travesty of truth to suggest that Hindus are idolators or image worshippers. They worship these idols only in the sense that they look upon them as lessons leading them to the ultimate and reminding them of the purpose of their existence and their mission in the life now and the life beyond.

As a matter of fact, Chidambaram is so called because it purports to signify that the Lord is all intelligence and wisdom. It is the burning ground of all gross nature and the birthplace of pure and unalloyed wisdom.

Similarly, practically every image has some such internal significance. Images are meant by Hindus not for the purpose of encouraging idolatory but for the sole purpose of seeking to divert our mind on the one and the only Absolute Being.

Is it anything wrong? A Congressman fights for the right of the flag. He worships it. Does it mean, on that account, that he has forgotten the ideal and has taken to a worship of an idol or symbol? The flag is worshipped because it reminds him of the freedom to which he is pledged. Images are likewise worshipped because they remind Man of his ideal and mission.

Images have no other significance whatever western writers may think or say.

Healing Power Of Light Rays

An Interesting Exposition In Munich

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In connection with the recent Roentgen Convention held in Munich, an exhibition was opened under the title of "Light-Rays and Medical Science" (Strahlen und Heilkunde), which includes some very interesting experiments showing the influence of the sun's rays on the organic growth of plant life. To give one example a grain of oats which has begun to sprout is cut in two, and the part farthest from the point where the grain has put forth its shoot commences to shrivel and to grow crooked because it has not sufficient "auxine",—the substance which causes plants to grow. Now, if a similar sprout be taken and exposed to the sunlight on one side only, the tiny plant reacts in the same way as if it had also been "decapitated". In short, the "auxine" forms in larger quantities in the dark, whereas a certain proportion of this substance seems to be destroyed by strong light.

It is now scientifically known that the development of the external form and shape of plants may be altered in various ways by exposing them to different kinds of light-rays. Plants which grow in the shade, for instance, have large delicate leaves, while those grown in the sun have thick, narrow leaves. When exposed to the red rays of the spectrum only, plants grow large, but if exposed to the violet rays, their growth is stunted. This explains the fact that the plants found in the high mountains are generally small, and those of the shady valleys considerably larger.

Still another phenomenon can be noticed with respect to the part played by light in the general make-up of a plant; namely, that light is necessary to furnish the plant with the amount of carbonic acid which constitutes the plant's chief nutriment. To produce this chemical substance, the red rays are necessary, they being the complementary rays to the green of the leaves. The blue rays can also be used in developing a plant's growth, although in this case the colour of the leaves will undergo some change.

In the ocean, the sea-weed which grows in very deep water is red, while that on or near the surface is green. Between these two extremes there is a brown-coloured sea-weed, showing that the first rays to be absorbed by the water are the red rays, while the blue and violet rays penetrate to far greater depths.

The many and important uses of the mercury vapour lamp have long been known to science. Unfortunately, however, the most useful and beneficial of the rays emitted by these lamps, namely, the ultra-violet rays, could not be generally taken advantage of, for the reason that the ultra-violet light is invisible. As may be seen at the exposition in Munich, it has now been possible to construct a new type of mercury lamp, in which the ultra-violet rays are visible. As is know, ultra-violet rays illuminate fluorescent substances best, and this knowledge was used in making the new lamps, the interior surfaces of which are given a coat of fluorecent paint. While the older types of mercury vapour lamps were fitted with longs and somewhat unhandy tubes, the new types are equipped with bulbs similar to the ordinary electric light bulb, the size depending on the uses to which the apparatus is to be put. They have the great advantage of giving a clear white light, five times as strong as that furnished by the older type of construction. These new lamps will be placed on the market early next year.

X-Ray Tubes For Family Doctor

Another interesting exhibit at the Munich Roentgen Exposition is the new small type of X-ray apparatus, which is much less expensive and much easier to ope-

(Continued On Page 40)

FRESH AS THE DAWN!
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Death Has Appeased The Malice....

(By PROF. ARMANDO DE MANEZES)

In Memoriam Luis De Menezes Braganca (Ob. July 11, 1938)

THE author of this poem, Prof. Menczes, is Lecturer in English and Latin at St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

He presided over the public condolence meeting held in the city shortly after the death of the Goan Nationalist Leader and was forced to resign his position of President of the Catholic Students' Union. It may be recalled that during the Civil Disobedience movement, he was the solitary example of independence and courage when he gave a lead to the college students who raised a large sum of money in aid of the Congress Hospital.

The Late Mr. Luis de Menezes Braganca

The poem is remarkable, in addition to its literary quality, for the correct understanding of the role of M.B. in the Goan intellectual-cultural consciousness by one who is himself a brilliant writer in Portuguese. Menezes' successful accomplishment in English verse-medium has previously been reviewed in this journal and even this little poem is characteristic of the fluency, richness and imagery and exact articulation of poetic emotion that are discerned in all his verse.—"PETRONIUS."

Death has appeased the malice of their tongue.
And they, to whom his freedom was a chain
Of envy linked to terror. now assume
A twice-born liberty, free as the rain
Now beating on his grave bold prophecies of bloom.
Now. from their own incomprehension free,
Clean they emerge, convention's crust outflung,
To choir the new convention of his praise.
Death has appeased the malice of their tongue,
And one night starred the darkness of all days.

As a tall tree, the tallest of the wood,
That, fast by tentacles of roots, had stood
Above a black promontory of rock
On Tinay-Ghat: a monstrous pile
Blotting the heavens and scornful of the stars,
Yet quivering to the earth's minutest shock;
Hearing the milk-white mountain torrents roar.
Trickle or churn
Far, and the lesser boskage, mile on mile,
Rustle with tiger, buffalo or boar;
Should a storm scowl and lightnings flash and dart,
It braves the elemental wrath and scowls in turn;
Plants deeper its strong claws and steels its heart;
Till it, struck. cracks, stre perously drops. So he.
To think I should have heard his great heart break,
Beheld his eyes' brown fire
Dim with a lofty disillusion:
As when a god, endeavouring to re-make
Poor man a little nearer his desire,
Confronts confusion piled upon confusion,
And wonders if
Wait the sharp clamps upon the cliff,
The obscene relentless beak
High on the cold Caucasian peak,
Olympian impotence and thunder,
And hopes no other monument
Than his own heart's marmoreal content.

We were a marsh, acrawl with little souls,
With creeping creatures pullulant; a fen
Of green contamination, rank with weeds
And citizened with moles.
Your spirit blew a monsoon thro' this death,
Life horsed on ruin rode athwart the heavens,
And amidst lightning-rents her breath
Sowed faith among the tatters of the creeds.....
What plough Titanic was your pen!

Behold! the earth is green and the long rice
Bends with the rounding grain.
The mango and the palm put on again
A bridal guise.
All that was dead, lives—even our spirits rise
This July morn!
Then how can we believe that you are dead?
Or do we see (sung-to or singer)
A greener green upon the meadows spread,
A light upon the mountains linger?
Or does your breath which laughed to scorn
The metaphysic myth
Gaze in amaze
A gaping monolith
At the gold legend of the soul's hereafter,
Which pious truths and half-lies
Had driven from your spirit brave and pure?
Friend, against you the laugh lies
Or are you yet more sure?
Or just beyond both certainty and laughter?

Star of the Morning! See, your dawn is here!
Not in the outer heavens, but within,
Terrible and clear,
Light pulses with the throbbings of our lives.
Light looks from youthful eyes, now dim with sorrow:
In their free souls your soul survives
To brighten a new morrow!
What though the day is dark and gray bought lips
Hail the blear-eyed epiphany of eclipse?
What though cowed Terror, venerable Sin
Sit, sulphurous, in their dun ethereal sphere?
Star of the Morning! See, your dawn is near!

"STRENGTH THROUGH JOY"

Genesis And Significance Of Nazi Movement

By J. WRIGHT

What is "K. D. F."

How many times does one hear the question asked by the traveller returned from Germany?

"K. D. F." is the popular cognomen for "Kraft durch Freude." which, being translated, means "Strength Through Joy".

This is a branch of the German Labour Front, a branch mainly devoted to the welfare worker after his work is done. (The German Labour Front is the organisation of workers and employers together which has taken the place of the Trade Unions and Employers' Federations.)

Under the auspices of "Strength Through Joy" the German worker can attend theatres, concerts and educational courses at prices well within his means, he can take part in sports previously the preserve of the rich and, possibly the most widly known of all features of the "Strength Trough Joy" movement, he can travel through his own country or abroad at incredibly small cost. The Berlin worker can, for instance have a week's holiday in the Bavarian Alps for the equivalent of £2.13.0d. This includes rail fare, food and accommodation. Or on a similar scale he can cruise to Scandinavia or the Mediterranean Six liners were taken over by "K.D.F." four their cruises, and four others have been specially built. Dr. Ley, Leader of the Labour Front, announced at the recent Nuremberg Rally that it is now intended to run regular winter cruises to Genoa, Naples, Palermo and Venice. The passengers who make the outward journey by steamer will return overland from Venice to Germany. By the same train a second party will have travelled down to Venice to make the homeward journey by steamer.

During last year 9,000,000 German workers travelled with "Strength Through Joy" and another 2,000,000 went hiking.

At any important event in Germany, at the Olympic Games, at the Nuremberg Party Rally, at the Dusseldorf Exhibition one always sees the "Strength Through Joy" parties. They come in special train; special restaurants are provided for them, or sections of restaurants are set aside. They are in fact, given a seat at all important functions of the Reich—and always at the least possible cost to the worker himself.

Health Resort In Baltic

On the island of Ruegen in the Baltic Sea a vast "Strength Through Joy" holiday resort is now being built. It will accommodate 20,000 holiday makers and will be one of the best equipped and most modern seaside resorts in Europe. Three others are already planned, one at Kolberg in Pommern, one in East Prussia and another near Kiel. Seven days holiday on the island of Ruegen costs a Berlin worker RM 18, including travelling expenses and board and lodging.

"Strength Through Joy" also makes it possible for the worker to enjoy many sports which were previously beyond his means. Yachting schools are run in summer time; riding schools have been established for the factory workers and gliding camps are being organised, whilst skiing holidays are becoming increasingly popular. Inexpensive kit for all these sports is provided at prices within the workers' reach. Special "Kraft durch Freude" Skis, "Kraft durch Freude" rolled skates, and a "Kraft durch Freude" tennis racquet are made. The yachts and the gliders

(Continued On Page 10)

Tragedy Of The Great Peace

STOCK-TAKING OVER CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Story Of Democracy's Suicide

By FREDOON KABRAJI

Barchtesgaden, Godesburg, Munich—a fortnight separated the first from the last—the world looked helplessly on—and three cruel stakes were driven into the heart of a great democracy by two of her trusted friends. The two friends went over to the two enemies—Britain and France went over to Germany and Italy with the head of the child of Versailles, Czechoslovakia, on a salver. One man assuming sole responsibility for Great Britain signed away the independence of a friendly nation, handed over the keys of Europe from safe keeping in the hands of a stalwart of freedom and fairplay into the hands of a Dictator! He returned with a scrap of paper bearing the signature of Adolf Hitler: he referred to himself as a 'statesman' spoke of a rout and a shabby deal as "a peace with honour". And then, at last, the Nation's Representative met the Nation's Parliament to explain away his unconstitutional actions and the Parliament acquitted him with honour! That, in a capsule, is the story of Democracy's Suicide.

Bismarck's Dream Has Come True

Let us now survey the destruction!—The Germany of the day before yesterday, the greater Germany of yesterday and the still Greater Germany of to-day holds the bridge between West and East Europe Bismark's dream has come true in the achievement of Hitler: "He who holds Bohemia" according to Bismark, "holds the whole of Europe" For more than a century it has been the pivot of British foreign policy never to let any one power get away with the keys of Europe: this has been the cardinal principle of all Britain's power politics and 'ententes'. Once the pass to Eastern Europe was in the hands of a great power the whole of western Europe was threatened. Every English school boy has known this for many generations Here you have the elements of war and peace in Europe, although when it comes to actual war or the threat of war it is diplomatic and altruistic to speak of the defence of small nations.

Insulting Defence

A number of excellent excuses have been invented in the weeks that have elapsed since Munich to whitewash the ugly facts. One excuse we hear today is that Chamberlain did not believe that he could have the support of British man power to fight in defence of the right "to prevent a minority from obtaining autonomy." This is a calumnious perversion and an insult to the honesty of the average intelligent British person. It has never been a question merely of preventing a minority from obtaining autonomy: it has been always the much wider and infinitely more significant question of saving the whole of Europe from the "brutalitarian" and totalitarian sway of any one imperious power since the ambitions of Napoleon Bonaparte illuminated this aspect of the European problem.

What Surrender Means

In 1914 it was the German threat to the channel ports that proved militarily a sufficient reason for England to go to war: in 1938, and indeed long before 1938, the German-Czech frontiers held militarily the same significance of war-threat to England as the channel ports did in 1914. Czech "Maginot Line" (built at a cost of £50,00 ,000) together with the natural defences provided by the Bohemian mountain ranges was—until the signing of the Munich Suicide Pact—Europe's ultimate frontier against despotic domination by any European Great Power. It was the arsenal of collective security of an unofficial league of nations. While every European schoolboy understood this, easily appreciating that any aggression against Eastern Europe would instantly be met by a Western offensive against the aggressor; while experts had long clarified the political, economic and strategic significance of Czechoslovakia as a buffer state; while it was made crystal clear by an unanimous press that it was for this reason of life and death to Europe that the integrity of Czechoslovakia had to be upheld at all costs and at any cost Czechoslovakia was nevertheless sacrificed as if it had been a counter of trifling value.

The Betrayal

By a fast succession of unbelievable looping-the-loops in the fortnight between Berchtesgaden and Munich this country that guaranteed the life, the sanity and the liberty of the whole of Europe was handed over by its defenders to the enemy! How can so ghastly and suicidal a treachery be explained? Was it a succession of blunders, or was it the coping stone placed upon a scheme of political Machiavellism? That it was a betrayal not only of Czechoslovakia but also of the British and French peoples, that it was the final delivery of a sordid transaction of long manoeuvring the fulfilment of sinister and well-laid plans is, unfortunately, becoming to-day an inescapable conclusion.

Czech Guns For Germany

The following revealing passage taken from "Europe and the Czechs" by S. Grant Duff, an authority on her subject, points the above conclusion effectively. The book was completed but one week before Berchtesgaden. Here is the passage:

"Czechoslovakia is the arsenal of central Europe. The capacity of her war industries is three times the size of those of Italy. It is therefore the obvious interest of the Nazis to see that these guns are used for Germany rather than against her. Accession to Henlein's demands means, therefore, not only the submission of Czech indepence to Germany, not only the sacrifice of a few more hundred thousand German democrats to the brutality of the Nazis; it means the reorientation of Czechoslovakia away from a policy of peace. It means a few more million guns on the side of the Rome-Berlin axis and the anti-Comintern pact; guns for Japan in China, guns for Italy in Spain, guns for Germany against Western Europe."

Death-Warrant Of Millions

The bold types are mine. The greatest tragedy of our time and of any times predicted in these few short sentences. For as long as Hitler lives, or Hitlerism survives his death, the future of Europe and Great Britain is testamented and inscribed in letters of fire in the above sentence of doom. Study the sentencse in bold type; they contain the death-warrant of tens of millions, and of European civilisation; they mean more power to Japan's elbow; they mean the shadow of the Swastika glancing across Japan to fall thence along the Ukraine—from the Caspian Sea to the North Sea—with one crook holding Spain and the other crook of the Swastika menacing Great Britain.

Complete Surrender

About six days elapsed between Godesburg and Munich. The swift current of those days overhauled standards, principles, values. Certainly they abbreviated memories...Yet, in his hour of specious victory, Chamberlain had to invest soothing balms and healing lotions. Face-saving and eyewash helped to tide over the short period of jubiliation and to make that jubiliation secure over the transition to the period of inquest. An International Boundary Commission was to supervise fairplay; a picked body of the British Legion were to go to referee the promised plebiscites. The evacuation and the taking over of the ceded zones was to have taken place under guarantees that the invaders did not violate the terms of the Munich Agreement. "At least, it was thought, a little decency had been extracted by Mr. Chamberlain from Herr Hitler. This was the face-saving and eyewash. This was the trick by which Mr. Chamberlain made sure of his hour of false triumph!" Soon it was to be shown that Munich had exceeded Godesberg, that, in other words, Hitler had bagged more than he was "allowed" to bag! And, with an extremely indecent haste, too on Hitler's part, we were to observe just how much or precisely what sort of value was attached by Hitler to the scrap of paper of friendship he had given to Chamberlain! How little time was wasted by Hitler before telling Britain that she was "interfering old governess" who should learn to keep her mouth shut, and that Eden, Duff Cooper and Churchill would be better advised to cease from annoying the Fuhrer!

And, to give the devil his due, it must be admitted that Hitler never criticises or dictates until he is ready to criticise or dictate—with the aid of the big stick! So now Britain does, at last, know where she stands and where she gets off. As long as she says "Heil Hitler!" she will be treated with all due courtesy!

Delusions

It is not easy to believe that having pursued the policy of the balance of power since the days of the Pitts, this policy was suddenly surrendered, over a fateful fortnight, without set purpose, as if its value had suddenly been annulled. Yet, in the stock-taking that has occupied England during these twenty days of October, the British people have been told to find comfort in a variety of delusions. They have been told to believe that England can now turn with relief from the tangled problems of Europe to the only problem that can matter at all to a sea-power namely, the problem of Empire solidarity. If this were so, indeed, it passes belief that the discovery was not made a century ago! Shades of Pitts, Disraeli, Palmerston, Gladstone, Campbell-Bannerman! The spectacle of a great nation publicly searching its conscience may be a brave sight for the foreigner. But when, in that process, some of the better brains are developed in juggling with unpleasant realities so as to make them look like cheerful prospects—it becomes a pathetic sight! Catchwords have been invented to pump new hope and courage into the nation. One of the new slogans is "peace by negotiation". Having just had a whopper specimen of the results of this method in the scramble over Czechoslovakia, this method is to form the concrete foundation for an era of "no-subject-barred" conferences, security pacts, trade agreements, international commissions, guarantees and what nots with the principal directors of the Berlin-Rome-Madrid triangle! Having had one glorious 'Peace with Honour' we are now to have a number of peaces! These peaces will be known in future as "settlements". Thus, we are said to be in sight of a "settlement" in Spain. And as for guarantees, international commissions and so on, well, have we not seen how honourably these have been observed or discharged their duties

The Future?

When the catastrophic anticlimaxes of a fortnight have undone the constructive achievements of many generations and put the clock back by two hundred years it is not surprising that the human mind takes time to grasp the full extent of the damage: the tragedy of the Great European Peace continues painfully to be digested by and assimilated into the long-suffering human system. It is true that we have escaped the horrors of war: but how little had we suspected the horrors of such a peace as Hitler has graciously bestowed upon Europe! What then is the future of the peoples of Europe? The voice of many a false prophet and short-sighted leader is now heard in England: the siren voice of a false and therefore cowardly optimism seeks to picture a rosy dawn by refusing to admit the folly that brought mankind to the terrible crisis. There is abroad the facile cant which juggles to prove that two wrongs may make one right, that, indeed, the monstrous wrong done to Czechoslovakia and the cause of justice and freedom were all in a great good cause, the cause of a future in which all Europe's trouble will be solved by one "negotiated peace" after another. "If peace bought by the sacrifice of justice is a diet upon which the human spirit can survive to redress the balance of history, then, perhaps these shallow cooptimists have hit upon a discovery. But there is, too, a true courage and a true spirit abroad in England to-day. It is organising. It is the voice of the greatest living men and women of England. It is on the side of principle. It desires a peace based upon morality, freedom and justice. It is with this noble band that the hope of civilisation, the sanity and the health of humanity and let us pray, the peace of Europe lies.

Said the pretty crooner to her wealthy admirer, "You're such a darling, Mr. Money-bags Please don't think I love you just because you're worth a million. I'd love you just as much if you were worth only five hundred thousand!"

School For All Ages In Sweden

Training The Nation's Youth For Industrial Avocations

(BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

AT the age of seven the young Stockholmer must, according to the laws of Sweden, begin school, and set out on that rough road to knowledge, which we shall now try to outline as briefly as possible.

Since 1919 there is an obligatory 7-year elementary school course in Stockholm. But when the 14 or 15 years old pupils have passed the seventh form, their learning days are not yet over: compulsory continuation schools—one day's instruction a week for two years, or another eighth full-time class—follow. The latter alternative is usually taken in Stockholm.

Other alternatives are offered, however, in place of this "normal" elementary school and continuation course. Like Hercules, the youngsters are repeatedly faced by a parting of the ways. The first time is on completion of the fourth form, when by passing an entrance examination they may transfer to the Lower Secondary School (Realskolan) of 5 years duration—a decision that can be put off for another two years, if the transfer is instead made from the sixth form of the elementary school to a 4-year course in the "Realskola." The Realskola ends with the Final Lower Secondary School Examination (Realexamen), which can also be taken by transferring from the sixth form of the elementary school to a 4-year course of the Communal Intermediate School. Vocational intermediate schools are further established, also of 4 years duration: a Technical Intermediate School for boys, a Commercial Intermediate School for boys and girls and a Domestic Science School for girls. The examination passed at the end of these courses is called the Lower Secondary School Final Practical Examination (Praktish Realexamen.)

The Coveted Cap

Whichever road they have chosen, the youngsters are by that time about 17 years of age. Those who go on from the fourth or sixth form of the elementary school to the 5 or 4 years' course respectively of the secondary schools, often do so with the idea of continuing in the higher secondary schools. These can be reached either from the last form but one of the lower secondary or intermediate schools, in which case the course is one of 4 years, or from their last form, when it is of 3 years' duration. The higher secondary school leads to the matriculation examination (Studentexamen) entitling the pupils—after 12 or 13 years' work on the school bench—to the coveted white undergraduate cap, an event celebrated by flowers, song, and rejoicings, and opening the doors to the high schools and universities.

The higher and lower secondary schools are State institutions, while the elementary schools and their superstructures are communal matters. In addition, there are also various private schools, most of them in receipt of official support, of which the usual secondary schools for girls deserve a special mention. They are organized in seven classes, where the first class builds on the four first years of the elementary schools, or on some corresponding "preparatory" school.

Giving A Chance

All these different school systems, their alternative methods of attaining the "realexamen" or "practical realexamen," with entrance examinations and transfers from one school to another, may seem rather confusing to an outsider. Even the children and parents, who have to choose between them, frequently think so. It must be remembered, however, that education in Sweden is at present in process of reorganization: the old forms are disappearing, and the present fundamental idea is to make the elementary school the first stage of an educational system giving to all, of whatever social degree, who can profit by it, a chance of continuing in various kind of higher educational establishments, and giving to the girls—who formerly were almost exclusively left for the more expensive private schools to deal with—the same opportunities as to the boys. At the same time efforts are being made to raise the general standard of education, and to give a better theoretical grounding to those who intend to join some practical trade or profession.

Let us now return to the boys and girls at school, to those who, overcoming all temptations towards a learned career, have passed the regulation 7-year course of elementary school education. Most of them continuing for another—the eighth—year, and then go on to some vocational school where they are given theoretical and practical instructions in some trade or other. These courses last from 11 months to 4 years. and after passing an examination the youths are ready for a job in some workshop or factory. In addition there are evening apprentice and trade classes for such as are already employed, but wish to improve their knowledge.

Help To Poor

The secondary school fees may be considerably reduced for people of small means, while no charges at all are made in the elementary schools. In Stockholm much social assistance is also given to the children in the elementary schools; food is provided at school for poor children, usually a 2-course meal about 11 a. m. Boots are largely provided at the expense of the town, and all children in the elementary schools have their teeth attended to in special dental clinics, usually in the schools. Washing rooms, showerbaths, and swimming pools are provided, where swimming instruction is compulsory; there are gymnasiums, and an ample supply of material for outdoor games and for summer and winter sports. Finally there are special organizations to send poor children for a stay in the country in summer.

Medical Aid

So much for the healthy children. For children with a tendency to tuberculosis special open air schools are provided in three of the elementary schools. Mentally backward children are taught in special classes, to which they are transferred after special medical examination and intelligence tests. Separate observation classes are arranged for psychopathic children, and mentally defective, but educable children can be given suitable instruction. Doctors with special orthopaedic training for the treatment of children whose locomotive organs are malformed, and specialists on impediments of hearing and speech, are also available.

Blind children are no more exempt from school than other children. They are not educated by the commune, however, but by the State, and the State has established a centre for the blind at Tomteboda, just outside Stockholm where the children receive ordinary school teaching as well as vocational training in certain handicrafts and hand-work, music, piano tuning, etc. The education of deaf and dumb children at Manilla on Djurgarden, Stockholm, is similarly arranged.

Visitors interested in our educational system might like to see some of the new schools built in recent years in Stockholm and its garden suburbs. We will only mention a few that may be found of special interest: the Angby and Olofslund new elementary and the Bromma secondary schools—all in Bromma—and the Enskedefaltet school at Enskede. In the town proper we note the South Communal Intermediate School in Hornsgatan, the new Girls' Secondary School in Sveaplan, and the gigantic building of the Stockholm Municipal Apprentice and Vocational Schools in Kungsholmen, which was opened in the autumn of 1937. The elementary school of Storkyrkan Parish in the "Old City" deserves special mention, being an interesting example, from a town-planning point of view, of slum-clearing and building operations among the densely packed mediaeval houses and narrow alleys there.

Students are registered at the various high schools in the capital. We have here the Caroline Institute (for medical students), the Veterinary High School, the Institute of Dental Surgery, the Pharmaceutical Institute the University of Technology for the advanced training of engineers and architects, the High School of

(Continued On Page 44)

The Tory Party

Many words end in -tory, e. g., introductory, explanatory, etc. Here are some of them; can you complete them?
Key on Page 44.

1. ——tory. Addicted to plunder.
2. ——tory. Adequate.
3. ——tory. Book with lists of inhabitants of a district.
4. ——tory. Building where astronomical phenomena may be watched.
5. ——tory. Collection of money at religious service.
6. ——tory. Continuous methodical record of public events.
7. ——tory. Covered place for walking in a monastery.
8. ——tory. Defeat of an enemy.
9. ——tory. Detailed list of goods.
10. ——tory. Doing more than duty requires.
11. ——tory. Done merely for the sake of getting through a duty.
12. ——tory. Giving previous notice or warning.
13. ——tory. Greenhouse for tender plants.
14. ——tory. Hair-remover.
15. ——tory. Institution to which juvenile offenders are sent.
16. ——tory. Land belonging to a State or other body.
17. ——tory. Legally or morally binding.
18. ——tory. Making ready.
19. ——tory. Moving from one place to another.
20. ——tory. Moving round on axis.
21. ——tory. Parson's house.
22. ——tory. Place of temporary suffering.
23. ——tory. Place where things are manufactured.
24. ——tory. Point of land jutting out into the sea.
25. ——tory. Promoting perspiration.
26. ——tory. Room used for experiments.

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POET VALLATHOL

The Leader Of The Cultural Renaissance Of Kerala

MORE THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE KERALITE HE HAS KINDLED THE FIRE OF NATIONALISM THAT WILL NEVER BE QUENCHED

(By M. K. RAJA.)

ON November 11th Mahakavi Vallathol celebrated his "Shashtipoorthi" or sixtieth birthday.

All Malabar went out to celebrate the happy occasion. Meetings have been conducted in scores of places in Malabar where people in their hundreds gathered and prayed for the long life of their great National Poet, while a few more thousands, who could not take part in such demonstrations, silently sent up their felicitations.

On November 11th, just nineteen years ago, the plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers of Europe and America, assembled in the State Hall of Versailles, brought peace to a war-worn world. It is a happy association that Mahakavi Vallathol's birthday should fall on such a date, which has become the symbol of peace. To the thousands of Malayalees who love their mother tongue, this year's Armistice has, therefore, added significance. To many a home and many a heart Vallathol as a Poet is symbol of peace and culture: by his writings he has called a truce to the strifes and the inner wars of many a man and woman.

Born in the year 1878, Vallathol was born of a highly aristocratic Nair family which had played a conspicuous part in the political history of that part of Malabar now known as Ponani Taluk in British Malabar. His early education and upbringing were entirely left to the care of his father, a liberal-minded gentleman reputed for his wide scholarship. As was the custom in those days, the method, the curriculum and aim of his schooling faithfully conformed to the age-old conceptions of education. While proficiency in Sanskrit literature and lore was the sole aim of all education, vernacular was treated with a good deal of indifference by the average educated man and with contempt by the more advanced among them. It seems surprising that, brought up in such an illiberal tradition, Vallathol should have become the regenerator of the vernacular which his education should have taught him to scorn.

More Than A Poet

It is not my purpose to give a chronological account of the writings of Vallathol in this article. Neither do I propose to attempt an appraisal of their literary values. These are things for those interested in Malayalam literature. But Vallathol is something more than a mere poet of a provincial vernacular—he is a landmark in the cultural renaissance of Kerala and, in a broader sense, of India. It is to deal briefly with this aspect of his life-work that I intend to endeavour.

In order to correctly understand the background of Vallathol's contribution to Indian culture, it is essential to follow up his literary career to a certain extent. For, after all, Vallathol is primarily a Poet by nature and his conceptions of cultural values are essentially the counterpart of his literary ideals.

For a long time after he entered the arena of literature, Vallathol continued to tread the beaten paths of his predecessors. But even here, like the true master that he was, he was a singular success. By a consummate artistry, which beautified and brightened up everything he touched, he was able to raise the level of Malayalam poetics to a height which had never been achieved before him. Wrapped up entirely in an exclusive atmosphere begotten of his traditional upbringing, he was yet to forge the links which were to connect him with the world outside, throbbing with new life and ideas.

Then came the Great War—great, indeed, if only for the vast changes in the outlook on life which it brought about throughout the world. The misery, the demoralisation, the cruelty, the tragedy of it all, threw the poet into an introspective mood. He saw the tragedy of a civilization going to pieces; with all his sensitiveness he felt it. But, with a mind untrained to think in such grooves he could make out nothing out of it. Nearer home, events marched on with perplexing rapidity—the humiliation of Amritsar, the entry of Gandhiji into politics, the historic non-co-operation movement, the powerful under currents of nationalism. Between these years of fateful moment he did a good deal of thinking. When Gandhiji finally emerged out of the turmoil as the undisputed leader of the Indian National movement, Vallathol seemed to have come to his own. He found his soul and his guide. In the teachings of Gandhiji he got a satisfying answer to every one of the questions which had baffled him for many years. Ever afterwards, Vallathol has considered Gandhiji as his Guru. His political sense awakened and he has been an ardent nationalist ever since and his subsequent life has been to a very large extent set to the new moral values which Gandhiji propounded.

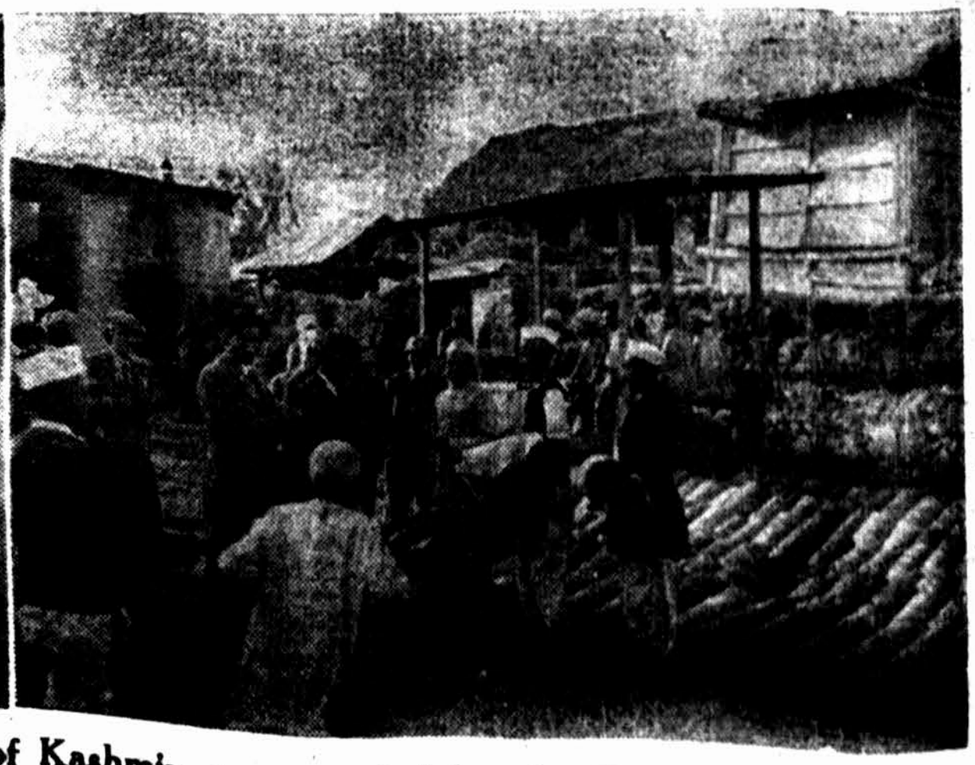
Vallathol, more than any other single man in Kerala has contributed to kindle the spirit of nationalism in the people of Malabar. Instinctively he grasped all Gandhiji's ideals of Truth and Ahimsa and this has found matchless expression in many of his poems, which are being sung with wonderful effect from end to end in Kerala. His famous piece on Gandhiji ("My Guru," which appeared in "The Hand" some time ago) is one of the most eloquent tributes ever paid by a disciple to his Guru.

Kerala Kalamandalam

To the people outside Kerala and to some outside India, Vallathol is known as the founder of the Kerala Kalamandalam, one of the foremost art centres of India, whose light has reached even far-off lands. In fact, this is the most important contribution he has made to the cultural life of India. It was about eight years ago that he first conceived the idea of starting an academy to revive and propagate the ancient classical arts of Kerala. In the face of heavy odds and the cynical indifference of the public, he was able to bring into being an institution called the Kerala Kalamandalam which is doing considerable good work in the direction of reclaiming many of the dying arts of Kerala.

Vallathol's attention first fell upon Kathakali, the unique dance drama of Kerala. With unerring instinct he saw that, of all the stage arts, Kathakali alone has preserved, through ages, the classical Indian dancing in its pristine purity, undefiled by adventitious influences; that, though by an indefinable destiny it fell to the lot of Kerala to preserve intact the highest traditions of

(Continued on Page 49)



The Hon. Mr. D. B. Gopalaswamy Iyengar, Premier of Kashmir, accompanied by the Hon. Nawab Khusru Jang visited the centre of the All-India Spinners' Association at Pampore Village. He is seen, in the picture at the left, deeply interested in the quality of wool supplied by the sheep and, at the right, studying the hand-calendering process.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

REHABILITATION OF PROSTITUTES

ENQUIRY INTO MEASURES OF REHABILITATION OF PROSTITUTES. (Part I). Prostitutes: Their Early Lives.

The League of Nations Committee for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children recently proved by investigation that there was a connection between licensed houses of prostitution and the traffic in women. The establishment of this fact, together with the need for constructive measures to accompany the abolition of licensed brothels, resulted in an enquiry by the Committee into methods of rehabilitation; and in 1935 a questionnaire was sent to Governments and associations. After the results of this enquiry had been submitted to the Committee, an analysis of the material received was prepared in book form. The present Volume on the antecedents of prostitutes forms part I.

(Part II, "Social Services and Venereal Disease," was published in January 1938; Part III, "Methods of Rehabilitation," is being prepared).

Contributions from 15 Governments and six voluntary associations form the material for this report, which deals with the early lives of over 2,500 women, from twenty countries, who afterwards became prostitutes. The three chief sources of information as to the antecedents of prostitutes were police and prison files, medical records in hospitals and clinics and the records of assistance given by voluntary societies. Information was desired both about the woman herself; her age, civil status, mental level; and her history, home life, education and employment. The replies were for the most part separate case-sheets for each woman, an exception was Dr. Tage Kemp's Study of Prostitution in Copenhagen, sent by the Danish Government.

The volume is divided into two parts. The first gives an analysis of the replies under headings of the questions asked, commencing with information about the women themselves, continuing with their life history and ending with a reconsideration of material to discover what causes lead to prostitution. The second part, since it was not wished to overburden the analysis with figures, is a summary on a standard plan, arranged under national headings. The whole, covering as it does a huge geographical area and embracing a wide diversity of types, is of extreme value as an exposition of general tendencies and of broad national differences and similarities.

"SPORTING TIMES THE "PINK 'UN" WORLD"

SPORTING TIMES—THE "PINK" 'UN" WORLD. By J. B. Booth. Published by T. Werner Laurie Ltd., Cobham House, 24 & 26 Water Lane, London, E.C. 4. Price 21|- net.

Mr. Booth in his inimitable style draws a charming picture of the old times which he mourns are no more. In his reminiscenes of the stage and the turf of the pre-war days, he has furnished plenty of interesting anecdotes and thrilling stories of the important personalities of these two spheres, and also of those who were intimately connected with the "Pink 'Un" world. Henry Irving, Herbert Tree, Ellen Terry, Jessie Millward and other leading lights of the stage have provided a background on which the author has drawn many an alluring picture of the by-gone days with the deft hand of a master chronicler. The prominent theatres of the time, namely, the Lyceum, St. James's Adelphi and Drury Lane, fill the pages of the book with interesting details of their management, the men behind them and the plays they made the roaring successes of the day. Enchanting side-lights are given of the lives of those who made the Sporting Times a journal unique in its domain. Turf has many equally engaging tales to tell. Lord Lonsdale who has written an excellent foreword of the Book wails that those good old days are now gone never to return. The book is so well written that it cannot fail to interest those who have any love and regard for the past age.

J. C. M.

Economic Trends In 1937

I. L. O.'s REVIEW

(By MAZDOOR)

In its review of world economic developments in 1937, the I.L.O. points out that though, seen in retrospect, 1937 appears as a boom year in that production, employment and international trade all touched or surpassed the 1929 level, the progress attained must be somewhat discounted when regard is had to some important factors. In the first place the population of the world since 1929 has increased by 5 to 10 per cent. and, secondly, if the normal rate of advance achieved in the pre-war period were still operative, the productive records of 1937 ought to have been considerably higher than what they actually were. The high point reached in 1937 represents, therefore, no more than a partial return of prosperity. The year witnessed some excitement from the point of view of economic movements brought about largely by the recession in the United States, but apart from that most countries were relatively prosperous. On the other hand there was little evidence of any tendency to remove the various restrictions and measures of control imposed during recent years.

The I.L.O. publication in which this subject is discussed (The I.L.O Year-Book, 1937-38, Price 10s. .6d.) emphasizes two points which, as regards social consequences, it considers as of urgent importance: the enormous value of international trade to the smaller and to the less affluent countries, and the responsibility devolving upon the great industrial countries to maintain a high level of economic activity. The Year-Book admits that the importance of international trade as an index of prosperity is often exaggerated. Where there is great mutual advantage in the exchange of goods between countries, the addition to prosperity is considerable, but where trade figures are swollen by exchanges arising from relatively insignificant differences in costs, prosperity is not greatly increased. It would be possible to imagine large additions to imports and exports which would nevertheless add little to the sum of human well-being. The essential importance of international trade lies not only in the fact that it increases prosperity but that it helps to raise the standard of living in countries which would otherwise be condemned to remain at an exceedingly low level. It enable small countries to concentrate on the type of production to which they are best suited, instead of having to strive after an impoverishing self-sufficiency to enable backward countries to acquire capital equipment and to get the first impetus towards higher standards by way of sales upon the international market. From these points of view international trade is not merely an instrument of economic amelioration, but also to some extent of social justice.

As regards the second point—the responsibility developing upon the great industrial countries to maintain a high level of economic activity—the Year-Book says that this is intimately bound up with international trade. Provided prosperity is maintained in the leading countries, there is a relatively strong demand for foods and raw-materials, prices are favourable to primary producers and the countries selling primary products are able to buy manufactured good in exchange; All these favourable features are likely to be neutralised if economic activity in the leading countries is permittted to decline and obstacles are put in the way of international trade. As Mr. D. H. Robertson, the British economist has stated, "unless we can work towards international control of the cyclical movement of trade, sooner or late we shall all be back in the gutter playing beggar-my-neighbour"

"The Kalavantin"

Anthropology On Marathi Stage

KALAVANTIN by A. V. Pathare. 21 (1) Gamdevi, Bombay, As. 8.

In "Mrichhakatic", our classic Sanskrit poet Shudrak, has depicted Vasantasena the courtesan, as the purest type of the romantic "abhisarika" and the traditional symbolic heroine has survived in, or, at any rate, exercised the strongest influence on the modern Marathi drama since the late Deval adopted the Sanskrit play to his stage.

Not always, however, has the type retained the original character or purity of the prototype and it is not unusual to find it debased according as the social background has shifted into a phase of decadence. The "naikin" in the drama, in effect, is either idealised or reduced to the grotesque as well as to a figure of fun. The tendency is really significant in so far as it reflects the popular conception of the life and social position of the courtesan now deteriorated into the commercial demi-mundane. The atmosphere of the stage in which she moves becomes unreal and fantastic and very few of our playwrights who have made an attempt to introduce realism—or the nearest approach towards that ideal—have allowed her to hold the stage for any length of time partly because of their own inhibitions or those of the public they must please as well as because they probably found themselves baffled by the difficulties of 'documentation.'

The problem has been solved, one believes for the first time in the experience of the Marathi stage by Mr. A. V. Pathare with his "Kalavantin" which is really a serious study in anthropology of the Goan "calaunte" the nearly most perfect type of the Indian "bayadere" transplanted as it were, in a foreign soil and under exceptional and hostile conditions of climate. The material used for the construction of the play is really remarkable authentic, accurate, well sifted, although the play undoubtedly suffers from the denouement which lacks in the strength of psychological understanding and gives it the aspect of the 'problem' play that appears to be much in demand in these days. The Konkani dialogue too is incorrect and ought to be rewritten.

This play is a brilliant piece of documentation adopted to the needs of the stage without the sacrifice of its effective and at times, brutal, realism. It is a valuable contribution to the literature of the stage and, above everything else, it is not marred by the kind of clumsy didacticism that actually defeats itself.

POLITICS OF BOUNDARIES

THE POLITICS OF BOUNDARIES Vol. I. and TENDENCIES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS by Benoy Kumar Sarkar. (Published by N. M. Roy Chowdhari & Co., Calcutta). 1938.

This is the second edition of the book which was first published in 1926. The period covered by the disjointed essays in this book is so short (1919-1925) that it cannot give us any clear insight into tendencies which can be gathered from a study of long and homogeneous periods. The author says that "the book does not attempt to be an historical study of political facts but an analysis of political forces, internal and external. His interpretations of this short post-war period can have very little value as permanent or long term tendencies in international relations.

(Continued On Page 41)

WHO IS HERBERT CASSON?

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Pleasant Homes

New Fashions In Wall Tones

WAYS TO VARY THE PAINTED WALL

HAVE you ever fought, bled and died for a subtle wall colour in your house? Or at least torn your hair and called the painter names? If you're having your place done over this fall, you might as well give up expecting just a house paniter to know what you mean by Powdery Grape or Frost Green. As for the subtleties of blue, well he'll just up and snub you if you go fancy on him there, because blue is blue to him and that's definitely that.

And yet it is possible to get unusual, interesting wall colours out of a job painter. You'll have to be prepared to suffer—and stand by during the mixing. But most important of all, you'll have to give the painter the recipes and see that he doesn't substitute something "just as good" for one of the tints.

Subtle Colours

For if you're fastidious and want some of those rare lovely shades that the imaginative decorators are using at present. I hope you'll find helpful the following formulas that I've collected from them. They tell you the exact paints used to get colours exhibited in new rooms

MUSTARD—a new greenish yellow that's turning up here and there. You get it by mixing white, chrome yellow light, raw umber, black.

POWDERY GRAPE—is what they're calling this year's version of the lilac-mauve-plum family. And it's very handsome indeed. Make it with white, burnt sienna, burnt umber, raw sienna, Tiffany red.

OLD ROSE—is a colour so old that it's new. It's made of white, vermillion, raw umber, raw sienna.

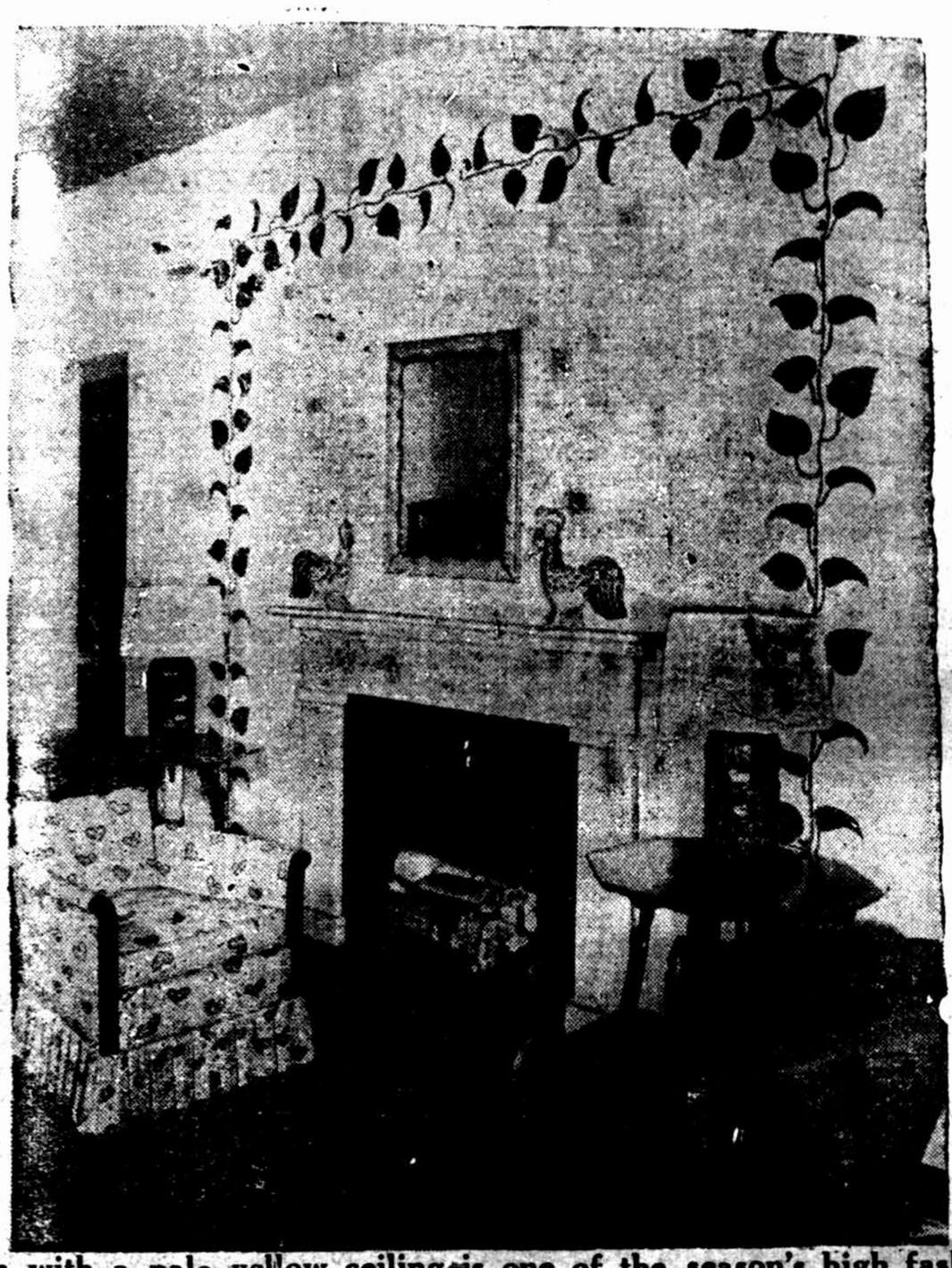
The Blues

BLUE-GRAY—is a cold, clear sophisticated colour that takes a bit of living up to. The ingredients required are white, chrome green, raw umber, a spot of chrome yellow.

SLATE BLUE—is a fine military colour that is very much "in" this fall. Use white, ultramarine blue, black, raw umber

CERULEAN BLUE—is the current version of turquoise that has the approval of the style makers. You make it with white, ultramarine blue, Oriental blue, raw umber, black.

FOG BLUE—is a favourite for fall. It has a white lead base into which is added ultramarine blue, chrome green dark, black.



White walls with a pale yellow ceiling is one of the season's high fashion combinations in decorating. Here interest is brought to the plain walls by the use of a painted vine design.

MARBLE PINK—is one of the subtlest pinks you'll see. For it, mix burnt sienna and raw umber in white.

FROST GREEN—is made with chrome green dark, raw sienna and raw umber in white.

INDIAN RED—is a deep classic wall colour that has warmth and style. Add burnt sienna and sign writers red to white lead to get it.

CANDLE LIGHT YELLOW—is lovely for ceilings of white rooms. It's made of chrome yellow medium and raw sienna in white. For the white side walls, tone the white paint with just a whisper of burnt sienna and raw sienna.

Use Your Judgment

I'm sorry that I can't say how many teaspoons of each, but for that you'll have to depend on your eye. The main thing to keep in mind is that you mustn't substitute colours. Most painters go in for cobalt blue in a big way for all formulas requiring blue—but insist on ultramarine, or Oriental or whatever is called for. And watch your yellows.....the painters are apt to want to use the ochres when the chromes are asked for—don't let them switch. The umbers and siennas are what mellow up the colours, so they should be added slowly and a little, just a wisp at a time in order not to get the finished colour too dull. In fact, most colours other than white should be stirred in a few drops at a time till you have the tone.

Remembering that colour usually dry lighter, it's well when possible, to let a good sized sample dry before deciding finally. A big piece of corrugated cardboard is good for painting your sample on. Then you can carry it to various lights to seen how it looks. Try it in dark corners as well as beside a window. Also in daylight and in artificial light

Remember that you don't have to stand or fall by a plain wall even if your walls are painted. There are handsome wall paper borders that give an interesting finish to a prosaic wall. The marbleized papers are nice for dados or mantels. Or try your hand at a painted wreath or some simple conventional stencil design to outline an important wall.

With all these avenues of interest open in your choice of wall tone, we hope and pray that you won't settle back on the drab "goes-with-anything" tones another year. Because nothing will "furnish" your home so effectively as a fresh new wall colour.....nothing will make your old things seem so exciting and different.

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Censorship Over England

Chamberlain's Hush-Hush Policy

Some of those responsible for organising services vital to the safety of the Nation have been told to communicate with the Premier alone and not with his Cabinet colleagues.

IF Fleet Street were to report the details of Government interference in the publication of news during the crisis, it would show a persistent attempt, unparalleled in time of peace, to limit the freedom of the Press.

It would reveal how the normal channels of information suddenly dried up, how the cartoonists of various newspapers were ordered to make no caricatures of Hitler during "Crisis Week," how the Press was asked to withhold news about a plan to set up a Ministry of Information, and how, in some cases Cabinet Ministers communicated directly with newspaper editors and asked them to toe the line.

It is now known that the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Daily Mirror" were both rung up by members of the "Inner Cabinet"—the quartette with whose names must be associated the major disasters that have befallen us since 1931—Sir John Simon, Japan's apologist when Manchuria was being ravaged; Sir Samuel Hoare, who planned the sell-out of Abyssinia; Lord Halifax, who eased the way for Hitler's conquest of Austria; and, finally, Mr. Chamberlain, who has perpetuated a state of war and called it peace.

Dictatorship of "Inner Cabinet"

This "Inner Cabinet" exercised, and is still exercising, a real dictatorship over British policy. Parliament it treats almost with contempt. As Mr. Winston Churchill said in the House of Commons there is a feeling among Ministers: "What a relief it will be when we have got them (the Members of Parliament) sent about their business and we can get on with our work."

As Mr. Churchill added, that is exactly the idea which in other countries has led to the institution of dictatorships. Mr. Chamberlain is fast reducing Parliament to a sort of Fascist Grand Council, called together to register approval of the acts of its dictator and then told to go home until further notice.

There is evidence that the Chamberlain quartette dictates even to the Cabinet itself. It was Mr. Churchill again who pointed this out in the House, saying that only a few Cabinet Ministers "are consulted in matters of consequence, the rest being brought in from time to time only to register decision in respect of matters of which they have only partial cognisance and being told that certain matters are being settled."

Mr. Duff Cooper, too, registered his protest against the Premier's action in making a Pact with Hitler without consulting his colleagues or advisers.

The same ministerial dictatorship is now being exercised over defence policy.

Some of those responsible for organising services vital to the safety of the nation have been told to communicate with the Premier alone and not with his Cabinet colleagues.

It is no mere coincidence that this undemocratic 'method' of conducting policy is accompanied by a policy which is itself undemocratic. For Hitler has made it clear that one condition of collaboration with him is the suppression of democratic ideas and democratic methods, which Hitler calls "democratic poison."

Thus the first fruit of Czechoslovakia's submission to Hitler was the suppression of Czech newspapers and the outlawing of Czech democratic parties.

In Greece, Nazi pressure is strong enough to eliminate all anti-Nazi material from the Press. In democratic Switzerland, as far back as April of this year, the semi-official Berne "Bund" reported that:

"Editors of Church papers who have published articles dealing with the position of the Church in Germany are rung up by a German Regional Leader who tells them that he will have to report on the articles to the German authorities."

Such threats are generally enough to suppress anti-Nazi articles in Switzerland.

In Denmark the position is such that it has become virtually impossible for any serious attack upon the Nazi Government to appear in any of the chief Danish newspapers.

Rot Spreads To France

The rot has spread into French democracy. Months before the "crisis" the French Government planned a Press "Truce" with Hitler, and today even stronger pressure is being applied to the Press by Bonnet and Daladier in France than by Chamberlain in Britain.

How far has control of opinion gone in this country? A formal censorship does not, of course, exist. But control is exercised in two ways. First the Press is simply not allowed to get at the news. Secondly, when journalists have managed to get some news, all kinds of pressure are exerted to prevent inconvenient news from appearing.

The drying up of news information has been marked since the removal of Mr. Eden from the Foreign Office. As the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote in March of this year: "Not for many years has there been so little contact between the Press as a whole and those responsible for the conduct of Foreign Policy."

When news 'is' disclosed, the favourite Government device is to impose on Press correspondents an obligation to treat the information as "strictly confidential." This, of course, seals the lips of journalists and often imposes on them an intolerable conflict between loyalty to the traditions of their profession—and loyalty to the public interest.

The situation was well illustrated during the Hoare-Laval crisis. A conference of British journalists in Paris was asked not to publish rumours of proposals to Italy. As a result, British newspapers kept back the news of the Hoare-Laval Plan. But Pertinax and Mme Tabouis gave the whole story to the French Press—and the Hoare-Laval Plan was overthrown.

So long as the French Press remains free it will be very difficult to maintain an effective censorship over the British Press in Foreign Affairs, and one of the most disquieting features of the present situation is the growth of dictatorial tendencies in France itself.

Control Through Films

A powerful method of Government control is to bring pressure to bear on Conservative elements in the various trades—distributors, film companies, exhibitors, etc., and get them to suppress information which may be inconvenient to the Government.

During the "crisis" a news reel featuring Mr. Wickham Steed and Mr. A. J. Cummings was suppressed because it was pro-Czech. A "Paramount" interview with Mr. Attlee was cut. New news reels do not come under the control of the Board of Film censors. Pressure must therefore have come from higher up.

Most flagrant was the withholding of a Certificate from the "March of Time" issue dealing with the crisis, which appeared originally under the title of "Britain's Dilemma" and subsequently reappeared as "Britain and Peace" after the section which gave all point to the film had been cut.

This control of films is not new. It was applied as far back as the Abyssinian War, when a Peace Pledge Union four-minute film was at first banned by the Censor and only shown after a strong press campaign had demanded its release.

Then again, as "The Spectator" reports there was a film dealing with facts and problems of our educational system which was granted a "U" Certificate by the Board of Censors, but which was refused bookings by certain exhibitors on the grounds: (a) that it was a "calculated and deliberate attack on the Board of Education" (which had in fact, been consulted about the film), and (b) that it was "Bolshevik propaganda."

Alongside the practice of censorship has grown new legislation to ease the path of dictatorial control. The Incitement to Disaffection Act, 1934, has already resulted in the refusal of a number of printers to print pacifist literature; and in a time of crisis this Act will make it fairly easy for the police to obtain search warrants for the purpose of looking for every kind of Left literature.

More alarming is the Official Secrets Legislation. This was originally drafted to deal with foreign spies, but its scope has been so widely extended that a "Daily Mail" reporter was imprisoned on the strength of it in 1932 for getting advance information about wills from Somerset House. In a case at Stockport in August, 1937, a reporter was fined £5 for refusing to disclose the source of information he had received, though that information came no more secret a source than a police circular.

If a conservative M. P. like Mr. Duncan Sandys became so alarmed at the prospect of the Official Secrets Act being applied against him as to burn papers in his home in fear of a police raid, is not a newspaper editor likely to suppress news which may be suitable for the public, but inconvenient for the Government, rather than run the risk of finding himself in the dock?—"Tribune," London

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Two men were fishing but couldn't get a bite. Then a little boy came along. He pulled out a 12-inch roach but threw it back.

"Having a bit of luck, mate?" said one of the men.

Then the boy caught an 18-inch pike which he also threw back.

"Lumme, why are you throwing 'em back, sonny?"

"Well," said the boy, "we've only got a six-inch frying-pan."

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A Page For Women

Beauty And You

Recondition Hair Before Getting Fall Permanent

DESPITE what any hairdresser says to the contrary, you should not get a permanent wave until your hair has been properly reconditioned after your summer's carelessness. Assuming that most of us are more careless in hair grooming during summer months!

If you can manage somehow, let most of your old wave grow out before getting a new one. Unless your operator is very skilled, hair ends, curled twice will split and even fade. To get a truly beautiful wave all the old curl should be cut off.

You cannot blame your operator if you insist upon a wave when your hair is not in a good condition. For at least one month before getting a new wave you should brush your hair daily, massage your scalp with finger tips and good tonic and give it weekly hot oil treatments.

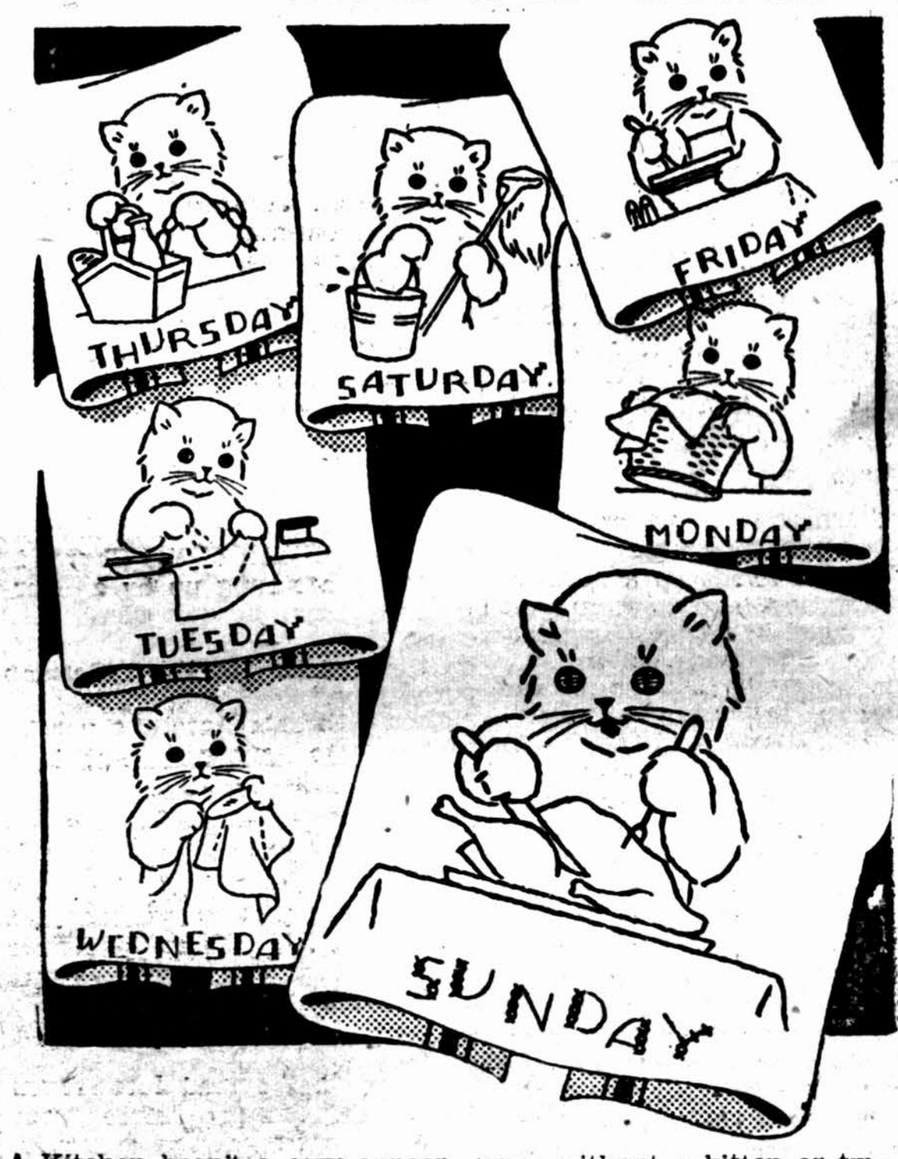
Buy Good Wave, If Any

Even though you might be an inveterate bargain hunter it is being penny wise and pound foolish to get a bargain permanent wave. Good permanent waves have pretty stable standard prices. The prices fluctuate only according to the salon rating. A salon which boasts very capable operators naturally charges more for a wave than a salon with less capable operators. Of course there is always the possibility of finding a very excellent operator in a less ritzy shop. Then you are in good luck and not only should you patronize him yourself, but spread the good news to others!

If your current allowance for beauty does not permit the price of a good wave of the entire head by a superior operator, then you

(Continued on Page 54)

Cute Kittens For Towels



A Kitchen hasn't a cozy appearance without a kitten or two running about. For those who find it difficult to have real kittens, these for your towels answer the purpose. Each of the 7 kittens is doing some little task. Friends will more than appreciate a gift of these towels.

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DAGGETT & RAMSDELL Perfect COLD CREAM

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Perfect Cold Cream works deeply into the pores where every bit of clogging dirt and grime is dissolved and floated to the surface. Blackheads disappear—wrinkles are smoothed away—and sagging skin tissues are revitalized.

As a finishing touch, use Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Skin Tonic. It cleanses the pores, counteracts excessive oiliness, and stimulates circulation. Perfect Skin Tonic will give your skin that fresh and youthful appearance everyone admires.

Start using Perfect Cold Cream and Perfect Skin Tonic today, and be convinced you can look years younger. You will never again experiment with other face creams and lotions.

Write to Herbertsons, Ltd., P.O. Box 431, Dept. B, Bombay, for the Daggett & Ramsdell booklet on Complexion Beauty.

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THE TOO THIN GIRL CANNOT BE CALLED BEAUTIFUL!

Underweights Should Cease Worrying, Eat More, Advises Authority

Too strenuous diets and constant worries have undermined the health of numerous women. The depression has something to do with the problem but emotions have even more.

The woman or girl who is very much below normal weight is usually the worrying type—or a faddist. One type builds mountains out of mole hills mentally, the other goes in for any diet she sees printed or is told about.

Keeping Normal Weight, Advised

Marked obesity is neither healthful nor pleasant. I urge any woman who is too stout to do something about her over-weight but to do it sanely. If it is glandular let her put herself in the hands of a competent gland physician. If it is caused by over-indulgence in eating, then she should master the will to limit her menus. Exercise (which the majority of women ignore) is so vitally important in keeping the mechanics of the body in order that I do not understand why it is ignored.

Adequate means, enough exercise, and enough to do, should keep most women in their proper physical proportions. But alas, we find overweights and underweights and something must be done for both!

Nervous energetic types are frequently skinny. And to be skinny is not beautiful. The new high hair styles, and strapless gowns demand normal weight. And a girl of normal weight is happier and lovelier to look upon, than one who has dieted or worried herself to the skinny stage!

My advice to underweights is this. Eat more than you need daily and learn to "unlax"! You must worry less. Adopt the motto "Put off until tomorrow all you can possibly avoid doing today!"

Eat and then sleep. Sleep after lunch if that is possible. Eat something or drink a glass of milk before going to bed. Eat two extra meals. One during the morning, another during the afternoon.

Whether you like them or not eat many green vegetables and drink quarts of fruit juices. They furnish the foundation on which the sugar and starches build flesh.

Put on extra pounds by doing this. Once you have gained that weight you can exercise and massage it into proper proportions.

Exercise enough to create an appetite—not to use up your energy.

Learn to sit or lie down whenever you can. Save yourself.

If you cannot gain weight by following these instructions you must see a physician—but give yourself at least one month's trial.

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ADULT EDUCATION SERIES

RED BLOOD

How It Circulates Through The Body

By "PROSCOS"

TO-DAY everybody is anxious to know about Imperialism, Fascism, Socialism and Communism. The tragedy of Czechoslovakia is interesting, Palestine is too near our ken, and the Chinese are our nearest brothers. But how little do we care to know of the thing called "ourselves". We know that though white, black or yellow outside we are all red inside; we breathe and we eat; and when we no more breathe or eat we die and we are buried, burnt or mummified. Thus education is short-sighted and our knowledge is incomplete and deficient; our ignorance leading to bad health and disease, waste of energy and inefficiency.

The Great Master

Blood flows in our body, and when it stops moving the result is more disastrous than a general strike on the London tube railways. Our entire inner system, our kidneys, liver, lungs, stomach and all exist to serve the great red master—Blood. The slightest change in the contents of our blood supply will upset our temperamental equilibrium. Blood is not a mere liquid, but the cells in our blood float on a liquid surface. There are red cells in our blood and white cells, the former far outstanding the white ones. There are about ten thousand white and seven million red corpuscles in one cubic millimetre of blood. A red corpuscle or cell is round and has the radius of about fifteen thousandth of a millimetre. Unlike the cell, this corpuscle has no nucleus or central bodies, but it contains a red pigment which is known as haemoglobin. The haemoglobin is covered in an envelope which cannot be discerned even by the microscope. The white corpuscles are a bit larger and like the cells, possess a nucleus. There is about a gallon of blood in each one of us; one third of this amount are the corpuscles and the rest is water. The watery ocean in which the corpuscles float, with its various chemical ingredients, is called plasma.

Blood is in the main a transport system. It has to feed and remove the waste of all the tissues of the body. The red corpuscles are carriers of oxygen and carbon dioxide; the plasma carries the other needful ingredients of food supply for the cells.

Danger Of Infection

The constantly moving ocean of a gallon of blood in our body is not a boon only for ourselves, but millions of bacteria that we breathe or scratch through our body seek a hospitable abode in the nourishing, warm stream of blood. These parasites, thriving themselves, cause in us colds, influenzas, typhoid, smallpox and innumerable other diseases. Like the fresh water lakes that supply water to our cities, the blood-baths in our body need to be fortified to withstand the invasions of millions of external enemies The greatest enemies of these invading armies are the white corpuscles. Armed with tanks, machine-guns and poison gas they ruthlessly destroy the bacteria that find their way into our blood. No Chamberlain can bring peace to this everlasting war, and only when a serious Trafalgar wages inside, that inflammation occurs. Besides the white corpuscles, the plasma itself carries antidotes to nullify the effects of poisons entering the blood from without. Finally there is the wonderful machinery to repair damages in the blood tanks and tubes. The power of clotting or solidifying blood is due to a certain transformable substance in our blood called fibrinogen.

Waste Blood

The importance of blood, like the importance of rivers, lies in its movement. Blood flows in stormy waves as near the mouth of a water-fall in certain large tubs or highways of blood in our body. So on they pass in tubes called arteries, and into smaller and smaller arteries, till the arteries join the thin capillary canals which are only slightly larger than the blood corpuscles themselves. At each stage the speed of the flow is reduced till blood crawls through the smallest capillaris at the tip of our fingers. The walls of the capillary canals are so thin that there is interchange of substance between flesh and blood. As blood meanders through by-lanes of the body, food and oxygen are supplied to the body cells with amazing speed, and waste matter is immediately loaded back on the ever moving stream. At some corner the capillaris end, end the veins begin the homeward journey through larger and larger canals. Like small tributaries joining a bigger branch, soon a mighty vein is formed by joining the filthy stream from the two legs

(Continued on Page 54)

Swedish Gymnastics

3,000 Gymnasiums Provide Facilities For Enjoyment, Health & Diversion

GROWING POPULARITY OF "CAMPS FOR CHILDREN" WHERE HUNDREDS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN SPEND WEEKS IN OPEN-AIR EXERCISES AND HEALTHY RECREATION

(BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

INTEREST in the physical training of the nations is being awakened more and more throughout the world. The ancient Hellenic ideal "mens sana in corpore sano" is once more being held up as a beacon light to spur each individual and each nation to new efforts. To that end a great many different "systems" are being adopted, the majority of which, however. have this in common, that they are ultimately derived from that brilliant method created by the Swede Per Henrik Ling and bequeathed by him not only to his own countrymen but to all those people throughout the world who are anxious to cherish his ideas as formulated in Swedish gymnastics. P. H. Ling never intended that his system should remain unalterable for all time; on the contrary. he pointed out the boundless possibilities for development which it opened up and insisted that full advantage must be taken of them. That his words have borne fruit was demonstrated by the performance of 1,200 Swedish gymnasts before 100.000 spectators in the Olympia Stadium at the last Olympic Games in Berlin.

The basis of the Ling System is the idea of gymnastics as part of the school curriculum. the system as drawn up for and applied during the different school ages at the different educational establishments throughout the country. Demonstrations of this system were given at the Olympic Games in Berlin by six different troupes in different age classes before the assembled experts from all parts of the world.

The people of England have recently taken up the watchword "Keep Fit", which harmonizes well with the motto of the Swedish gymnastics movement: "Gymnastics for all." The idea of gymnastics is to give the children a sound physical development, of which they may enjoy the benefit all their lives:

Youth will find in it a healthy and sound diversion to develop the body and strengthen the will:

Adults just that right amount of bodily exercise that is required to maintain health and vigour;

Elderly people such bodily exercise as may be suitable for them in order to stave off old age and stimulate the mind;

The labourer that gymnastic exercise which, for the very reason of its all round application, wards off the effects of monotonous, fatiguing occupational work.

The intellectual worker the all-round physical exercise that he needs but has no opportunity of taking in the course of his work.

The firm hold which gymnastics has now gained on the Swedish people is best illustrated by the following figures relating to the development of the voluntary gymnastic movement.

In 1904 the Swedish Gymnastic League was founded.
In 1918 the League had 8,000 members.
In 1929 the League had 59,000 members.
In 1937 the League had 155,000 members.

The main function of the voluntary gymnastic movement is to promote that unobtrusive, assiduous and energetic work that goes on every day in the gymnasiums throughout the country. At over 900 places in Sweden the gymnastic movement has converted the school gymnasiums, houses belonging to various orders, local young people's clubs and social rooms as well as other more or less provisional assembly halls, into recreational centres at which the general public have gradually made it a habit to foregather once or twice a week in order to find recreation, enjoyment, health and diversion in one of the 3,000 gymnasiums provided for their benefit.

Gymnastic Camps For Children

An increasingly popular feature of the Swedish gymnastic movement's work for promoting health and hygiene, is the "gymnastic camps" for school children. They are organized by the district gymnastic leagues in Sweden to enable hundreds of school children to spend a few weeks in the summer in the open air, fortifying and strengthening their bodies with gymnastic exercises, games and sports under expert leadership. Thousands of grateful parents can testify to the way in which, thanks to a camping holiday, their children have gained in strength and acquired sound habits in a healthy environment and with pleasant companionship under conditions especially adapted to the needs of young children. The gymnastic organizations are endeavouring to procure additional grants to assist them in arranging these camps, in order that an ever-increasing number of children may have an opportunity, for a minimum outlay, of enjoying the innumerable pleasures available to those who are fortunate enough to take part in the gymnastic camps.

Another branch of the Swedish Gymnastic League's activities is the fruitful co-operation that has been established with cultural popular movements, such as training organizations, temperance societies and young people's associations of various kinds. For this purpose over a thousand gymnastic instructors have been trained to take the lead in voluntary gymnastic classes. Since 1937 the centre of this activity has been the gymnastic people's high school at Lillsved, situated in the outer skerries in the Stockholm Archipelago, which, in spite of its having been established only last year, has already exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

The voluntary gymnastic movement as receiving substantial support in its work from a financial aid organization known as "Gymnastikframjandet" (Society for the Promotion of Gymnastics). This society carries on valuable propaganda by means of its popular year books and also gives direct financial aid to the voluntary gymnastic movement. Its year book, which contains over 300 illustrations, is published annually and can be ordered from: Svenska Gymnastikforbundet, Stockholm.

The intensive and inspiring work of the voluntary gymnastic moment during the past few decades has, moreover, acted as a stimulus to obligatory school gymnastics and exerted a powerful influence on the State authorities with a view to providing a still more rational system of training for those engaged in the physical education of the Swedish nation. The Royal Gymnastic Central Institute, the training establishment for gymnastic instructors which has a worldwide reputation, has for a long time been seeking to obtain more up-to-date premises, and this problem is now on the way to being solved. It is hoped that it will be possible to lay the foundation-stone of the new G.C.I. next year in conjunction with the Ling Centenary.

Could there be any better way of honouring the memory of P. H. Ling? In 1939 a century will have passed since he, the father of Swedish gymnastics, rested from his labours. Now, when Sweden prepares to celebrate his memory, adherents of the Ling system of gymnastics will muster from all parts of the world. Invitations to this "Lingiad" in 1939 have already been sent out to 55 different countries and a number of applications to participate have already been received. The programme will last from the 20th July to the 4th August and is intended to give a complete and worthy manifestation of what Swedish gymnastics is, what it aims at and what it can do. The general programme comprises a World Gymnastic Festival during the period 21st to 23rd July, a World Physical Fitness Congress from the 24th to the 27th July and an International Gymnastic Camp. All information on the subject can be obtained from: Svenska Gymnastikforbundet, Stockholm.

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Art In Civics

By D. G. VYAS

MUNICIPALITIES GROSSLY NEGLECT ART — NO CIVIC BEAUTY WITHOUT GENUINE ART — INDIAN ART HAS NO 'LOCUS STANDI' — ARTIST IN THE SOCIETY — MUNICIPAL THEATRES NEEDED — MILITARY TRAINING VERSUS ART — HUNGARIAN ARTISTS RETURN TO INDIA — BOMBAY ARTIST FOR ITALY

Art is the manifestation of one of the normal activities of human life which serves a definitely useful purpose, but its appraisement and utilisation are dependent upon the degree of the aesthetic sensibility of the individual as well as the society A corporate body like the municipality reflects collective aesthetic sensibility of the community for whose material welfare it stands. Even if it sternly sets its face against art it finds art though apparently obtrusive but essentially unavoidable, because as a creative force it is all-pervading. A self-governing body will be organically defective so long as it refuses to take cognisance of art seriously.

Art In Municipality

Sanitation, medical relief, street lighting, civic planning, education etc. are considered to be the main functions of the modern municipality, art should be amongst them. Mankind may betray art but art never betrays mankind. The attitude of the municipalities in India towards art is generally of a step-motherly nature. Why should art be not treated seriously and sincerely when it is treated superficially? Art being the basis of all the creative activities ought to be recognised as an indispensable obligation by the municipality.

Portrait of Mahatma Gandhi.
(By Miss Elizabeth Brunner.)

Mrs. Sass Brunner and Miss Elizabeth Brunner.

Civic Beauty—The Ideal

The civic administration which ostensibly claims to be representative of all the interest of the community should be fully representative of all the normal activities of the collective life. It is the appropriate organisation which can do ample justice to art. Civic beauty should be the ideal of every scheme of civic planning, but such an ideal is not easy to achieve without appreciation of the dignity and dynamic force of art. Artificiality and not art is the outcome of the injudicious treatment of art.

Indian Art Neglected

The aesthetic sensibility of the community which a municipality represents, being in cauldron of excitement generated by the friction between the oriental and occidental ideals of art, the seriousness of the inter-relation between art and life has so far failed to appeal to it. Want of urge on the part of municipalities towards upholding the dignity of Indian art is clearly manifest in those constructional works in which art is inherent. The immolation of Indian art in its native soil on the altar of exotic ideals has been most diplorable consequence of the inexcusable apathy of the municipalities towards the artistic aspect of civic planning.

Art A Qualification

Wealth, academic qualification or political distinction is esteemed as a necessary qualification for eligibility to the self-governing bodies. Franchise is certainly not denied to the artist or the connoisseur, but at the same time art does not enjoy the recognition as a special qualification for eligibility. Thus the art-constituency having no representation in a municipality, the delicate problems touching art are tampered with by people who are neither directly nor indirectly interested in art.

Representation Of Art Essential

The art-consciousness of the community should be fully alive to the intimate relation of art to civic life. People in such a state of the society will refuse to be satisfied with travesty of art and the artist will find himself in the forefront of an election campaign and will be easily returned to the municipality. Di-

(Continued On Page 40)

Portrait of Rabindranath Tagore.
(By Miss Elizabeth Brunner.)

"Moonrise"
(By Mrs. Sass Brunner)

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1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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Should be capable of performing minor operations.

Knowledge of Hindustani essential; Arabic an advantage.

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This post offers prospects to right type of Lady Doctor.

Free tourist or second class passage on appointment and on termination of appointment.

Pay will commence at half rate from date of embarkation at Bombay and full rate from date of arrival at Kamaran. Private practice permitted. Appointment will be for a period of three years on contract, subject to confirmation after a probationary period of one year.

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Applications in duplicate stating age, recent testimonials (in duplicate) and with a recent photograph (which will not be returned) should be sent to:—

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(9821)

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Prof. Gill & Dhariwal who helps all in troubles, miseries and cures all Chronic and incurable diseases by his wonderful treatment etc. Questions replied physionomy supernatural and preparing Horoscopes. Charges moderate. Consult 1 to 6, Apollo Hotel, Apollo Bunder Fort, Bombay. (11017).

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(9829)

GROWTH OF ORIENT BANK

Mr. Yunus's Speech At Opening Ceremony

PATNA, Nov. 10.

Though the system of banking, its principles and methods, were known to India much before Europe knew anything about it, the development of bank on western lines is however, of recent origin and statistical analysis shows that this volume of total deposits of all Banks in India does not stand a fair comparison with the deposit figure of even one big bank in England, said Mr. M. Yunus, Ex-Premier of Bihar and Chairman of the Orient Bank of India Ltd., at the opening of the Calcutta Branch of the Orient Bank, which Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier of the Bengal performed.

Emphasising the need for more banks in India, Mr. Yunus said that though the number of banks in India had risen from 41 in 1913 to 120 in 1938 still the figure compared unfavourably with that of other countries. Computing on population basis there are about three bank offices in India per 10,00,000 people against 219 in the United Kingdom, 152 in the United States of America, 45 in France and 25 in Japan.

Dealing with the growth of the Orient Bank, Mr. Yunus said that the Bank had started with a small paid up capital of Rs. 20,000 and a working capital of Rs. 60,000 but to-day it had a subscribed capital of rupees two lakhs, a paid up capital of rupees one lakh and a working capital of just over a thousand rupees less than four lakhs.

Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Finance Minister who could not preside at the function as previously arranged sent a message of good-will.—A large number of other distinguished people attended.—A.P.

RANCHI D. C. C. DISPUTE

Enquiry Sub-Committee's Report

PATNA, (By Mail.)

The Enquiry Sub-Committee, appointed by the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee during their last meeting on Nov. 4 after prolonged discussion, have submitted a lengthy report on the Ranchi District Congress Committee disputes, in which allegations of embezzlement of the Bundu Town Congress Committee funds, defalcation of the "China Fund" and the removal of 84 nomination and other papers of the Bundu Thana Congress Committee had been made against the President of the Ranchi D. C. Committee.

The Enquiry Sub-Committee having heard the allegations of the two parties and having examined the relevant papers and the report of Mr. Narayanji, submitted their findings which exonerate the President, Mr. Seosaran Prasad Jayaswal, from most of the charges levelled against him including those of embezzlement of the funds of the Bundu Thana Congress Committee, the defalcation of the "China Fund" and those holding him responsible for the disappearance of nomination and other papers. The no-confidence motion against him has also been declared out of order for want of previous notice to the members of the D.C.C that such a motion was being considered in that meeting. The Enquiry Sub-Committee, however, leave the matter of the propriety or otherwise of the President's charging his travelling allowances for journeys made in connection with his election as delegate to the Auditor or the General Secretary to decide. They consider the Secretary of the Ranchi D.C.C. Mr. Deokinandan Prasad, M.L.A., guilty of gross indiscipline "in deliberately ignoring and acting against the instructions of the P.C.C."—A. P

ACCIDENTS IN DHANBAD COALFIELD AREA

PATNA, Nov. 10.

Three persons were killed and six were injured in mining accidents in different collieries in the Dhanbad Sub-Division during the week ending November 5, according to a message from Dhanbad.

During the same period, the message adds, nine cases of factory accidents were also reported. —A.P.

FINANCE SECRETARY TO SUCCEED FINANCE MEMBER

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

It is definitely known now that the successor to Sir James Grigg, Finance Member of the Government of India, has been selected, but his name still remains a closely guarded secret

The name of Mr. A. J. Raisman, I.C.S., Finance Secretary, is being freely mentioned as the most probable successor to Sir James. —'Madras Mail'

MALAVIYA DOWN WITH MALARIA

BENARES, Nov. 12.

Pandit Malaviya is laid up with malaria fever at Ashtabhuja Devi near Bondhyachal where he has been staying under medical advice for rest. Doctors have gone from Benares to attend on him. His temperature last evening was 103 degrees.

Pandit Govind Malaviya, his son, who received injuries in a motor accident is now a little better but is still confined to his bed.—A. P.

Milliard Marks For Von Rath's Life

Nazi High Command For Fresh Hunt For Jews

PLANS FOR NEW YEAR DRIVE

No Place In Economic Life Of Germany

BERLIN, Nov. 12.

The German Jews have been ordered to pay a milliard Marks as compensation for the murder of Herr Von Rath.

THE MILLIARD MARKS INDEMNITY TO BE PAID BY THE JEWS WILL BE LEVIED IN THE FORM OF A SPECIAL TAX ON JEWISH PROPERTY.

The property is valued at approximately ten milliards and so the tax will be at the rate of about 10 per cent.

These decisions were taken at a conference presided over by Field Marshal Goering, including Dr. Frick, Dr. Goebbels, Herr Guertner, Count von Krosigk and Dr. Funk and a "number of most drastic measures" against the Jews was subsequently announced.

From January next, the Jews will not be allowed to engage in retail trades, export business in commercial offices in independent handicraft businesses and will not be permitted to act as managers.

Further, all damage "caused through the indignation of the people over the agitation of international Jews on Nov. 8, 9 and 10" must be made good by Jewish occupiers or Jewish businessmen, while the sums derived by German Jews as compensation from insurance companies will be confiscated for the benefit of the Reich.

"Further drastic measures for driving the Jews out of Germany's economic life and elimination of provocative conditions will shortly be taken in the form of laws and decrees."—Reuter

SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

BERLIN: While Jewish places of entertainment will remain closed Dr. Goebbels has issued orders forbidding Jews to visit other theatres, dancing performances, exhibitions and entertainments of any kind.

ROUND-UP & CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

BERLIN: Police are rounding up in Frankfort-on-Main all Jewish men between the ages of eighteen and sixty who are German subjects and taking them to the concentration camp. Some Jewish women with police records are also being taken in custody.

It is understood that the Jews will have to pay for their own board and lodging and the Jews will have to pay for Jews, who are without means, so that they shall not become a burden on the German taxpayer.—Reuter.

DAMAGE TO BR. SUBJECTS

BERLIN: It is understood that there are a few cases of British Jews whose property has been damaged during the anti-semitic disturbances.

These cases are being closely investigated and if the claims are substantiated, it is learnt that representations to the German Government by British authorities will follow as a matter of course

Hundreds of Jews are besieging the British and American Consulates in Berlin in an endeavour to secure 'visa'.

Arrests of Jews continue in Berlin. The number is unknown but must amount to several thousands.—Reuter.

REYNAUD'S RECOVERY DECREES APPROVED

PARIS: November 12.

After a day-long sitting, the Cabinet approved of M. Reynaud's recovery decrees, which, it is understood, number 33, and will be published to-morrow.—Reuter.

VILE-PARLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION

APPEAL TO "A" WARD VOTERS

According to the arrangement arrived at, voters are requested to divide their six votes between Mr. Keskar, Mrs. Indumati Naik and Mr. Virchand Sheth, two to each of them. Votes are reserved for Mr. Waghela.

MUNICH EXCESSES

MUNICH: Several windows in Cardinal Faulhaber's Palace were smashed early this morning when large crowds demonstrated before the Palace and then disappeared No arrests were made.—Reuter.

SEE PAGE 29.

Major Naidu (extreme left) along with Mr. C. S. Naidu (second from left) and Mr. Mushtaq Ali (extreme right), arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the Frontier Mail.

Jew Hunt In Germany

India Shares Indignation Of Civilized World, Says Subhas Bose

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Commenting on the persecution of the Jews in Germany, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, says: "We in India are keenly sensitive on the question concerning racial equality, and we naturally share the indignation of the whole civilised world, at the atrocious reprisals on the entire Jewish community in Germany for the criminal act of an unbalanced boy. It is time to enquire how such an orgy of savagery has been possible in the year of grace 1938.

"Having lived in Germany, I know that the teaching of racial science on a nation-wide scale has prepared the Nazi psychologically for such a pogrom. When the Nazis are taught to regard Jews as vermin, it is small wonder that their conscience does not revolt against organised brutality against innocent and unarmed people

"The shameful surrender of big Powers at Munich has undoubtedly emboldened the Nazis to a degree, and they now feel strong enough to flout the civilized world and treat public opinion abroad with callous contempt. I wonder how long the world will tolerate this."—A. P.

CLAUSE 49 MUST GO

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Chairman of the All India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, has to-day, sent telegrams to the Premier of the various Provinces, advising them to request the Governor-General, by telegram to delete Section 49 of the Income-Tax Bill

The telegram sent by Sardar Patel says that, under this section, Foreign Companies and British Nationals operating in India will get certain exemptions from Indian Income-tax and the aggregate value of the exemption, says Sardar Patel's telegram, is Rs. 1,30,00,000 per annum, while under the reciprocal arrangement, Indians and Indian Companies operating in England, will get Rs three lakhs a year. The telegram further says that, if this section is deleted, and, if the reciprocal arrangement is cancelled, the Government of India will annually save Rs. 1,27,00,000, which would be distributable to the Provinces under the Niemeyer Award, and will be a substantial help, says the telegram, to the Provinces which are badly in need of funds

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel further says, in his telegram that he advises the Provincial Premiers to request the Governor-General, on behalf of their respective Provinces, to delete the clause from the Bill.

The telegram concludes asking the Premiers, to advise Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition in the Central Assembly, of their action

Sardar Patel leaves for Wardha on Sunday afternoon by the Nagpur Mail.—A P.

FAILURE OF GENEVA PLAN

General Staffs Of Balkan Entente To Discuss Defence Plans

ANKARA, Nov. 12.

A meeting of the Chiefs of the General Staffs of the Balkan Entente will be held at Athens on Thursday. Great importance is attached to the meeting in view of the recent happenings in Central Europe.

It is pointed out that in view of the failure of collective security, it is vital that the smaller States should remain united and constitute their forces into a common block for defence.—Reuter.

B. P. T. U. C. TO BOYCOTT INQUIRY

A meeting of the Council of Action of the Bombay Trade Union Congress was held on Saturday evening at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, at which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided.

The purpose of the meeting was to consider further matters relating to the one-day general strike and its sequel.

At the outset the President impressed upon the audience that the Public Inquiry Committee set up by the Government would not be impartial.

He suggested to the Council of Action that the said Inquiry Committee should be boycotted as it would serve no purpose as far as the B.P.T.U.C. was concerned.

He was given strong support by the next speaker, Mr. R. S. Nimbker.

Messrs. Pradhan, Parulekar and others supported the resolution to boycott the inquiry.

His amendment, however, was lost.

A large majority voted for boycott.

The next resolution was in regard to the ensuing City Municipal elections.

It was unanimously resolved after a long debate to give freedom to all T.U.C. members to stand on their own tickets. The Committee also decided to put up their own candidates in the Trade Union Constituency.

Sardar Throws Down The Gauntlet

Proclaims Principle Of People's Sovereignty

BOMBAY CONTINGENT FOR RAJKOT FRONT

If Princes Do Not Want To Rule With Help Of People, They Will Be Driven Away

A spirited reply to the criticism that is being made in certain quarters against his intervention in the affairs of Rajkot, was given by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at a meeting, held at Mumbadevi, on Saturday night.

Agency's Attitude

Sardar Patel also asserted that the conduct of the Agency with regard to the conditions in Rajkot, was inconsistent with the declaration made by Earl Winterton in the House of Commons, that the Paramount Power would not stand in the way of granting Responsible Government to the States.

BOMBAY BATCH

The meeting which was held under the auspices of the Kathiawar Praja Mandal, to give a send off to a batch of ten volunteers, under the leadership of Mr. Virchand Pannachand Shah, which is leaving to-night, to offer Satyagraha in Rajkot, was addressed by Mr. Durlabhji Umechand, Mr. Samaldas Gandhi and others.

STATE GOES BANKRUPT

Sardar Patel presiding over the meeting declared that they were sending this batch of volunteers to Rajkot in answer to the challenge of the excesses that were being committed in Rajkot during the past five days. The residents of Bombay had become indignant at the attitude of the authorities of the State. Several people had been arrested. But since yesterday the State authorities had stopped effecting any arrests, because the State was so impoverished that it could not afford to feed the prisoners. The story that there was no accommodation in the State gaols was intended to hoodwink the public.

The struggle in Rajkot was being carried on, on ideal lines and was an example to the other States which were engaged in a similar struggle. The result of this struggle would be the touchstone of the future struggle in the States.

WINTERTON'S DECLARATION

Proceeding Sardar Patel asserted that the Agency was influencing the events in Rajkot from behind the scenes. The Paramount Power, through the Agency, was conducting the affairs at Rajkot. In this connection Sardar Patel referred to the declaration made by Earl Winterton in the House of Commons that the Paramount Power would not prevent the Rulers of the States from establishing Responsible Government in their States, if they so chose. He asserted that the present policy being followed in Rajkot was inconsistent with this declaration, and demanded that the Paramount Power should clear the position.

HARIPURA RESOLUTION

Turning to the relations between the Congress and the States, Sardar Patel said that the people were making a fetish of the Haripura Resolution on the States. The Congress was no enemy of the Princes. The Congress had no quarrel with them, but only with the Paramount Power. But the Haripura Resolution had reserved the right of individual Congressmen to help the people of the States. The Congress had said: "You ignite and we shall help you." They could not be expected to keep quiet while their kith and kin were being oppressed by their Governments

RETORT TO ANGLO-INDIA

In this connection, Sardar Patel referred to a criticism made by the "Times of India", characterising him as an outsider, and gave a spirited reply to such criticisms and said that Indians could not be considered as outsiders in their own country.

Their fight was intended to drive out the "Satanic Administration" in the States and make a better regime prevail. If the Princes did not want to rule with the help of their subjects and in their interests, they would be driven out by the people. Did the British Government expect the representatives of British India to rub shoulders with the representatives of autocratic princes in the Federal Legislature?

In conclusion, Sardar Patel wished Mr. Virchand and his nine comrades God speed, and hoped that they would bring victory to the people of Rajkot. Rajkot did not require this help, but they were going there to demonstrate their sympathy and solidarity with the people of Rajkot in their struggle.

Turkey's New Cabinet

ANKARA, Nov. 12.

The reconstituted Cabinet includes the Premier Bayar (no change), Finance Minister, Faud Bey (no change), Defence Minister Zekai Bey (no change) and Minister for Interior, Saydam.—Reuter.

After 13 years as Turkish Foreign Minister Tewfik Rustu Arab has been replaced by Bey Sukru Saracoglu, Minister of Justice.

Two other Cabinet appointments have also been approved by the new President.—Reuter.

I. L. P. Leader's Tribute

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Leader of the Independent Labour Party has issued the following on the death of Kemal Ataturk:—

The death of Kemal Pasha removes from the stage of the world a colossal figure. Kemal was the greatest man the world has seen in modern times. He was greater even than Napoleon.

No dictator in the world has had the courage to attack religion. Kemal was the one man who did it—and yet maintained his power, his prestige and his authority. If Turkey is no longer the Sickman of Europe it is due to Kemal.

The Mohamedans of India did not recognise the true greatness of the man and his mission. I am sorry that India has not had the good fortune of being served by a Kemal.

U. S.-CANADA TRADE PACT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12

Mr. Cordell Hull, at a Press Conference, hoped that a America-Canadian Trade Agreement would be formally concluded, next week, but he declined to predict when the Anglo-American Agreement might be signed.—Ruter.

JAPANESE CAPTURE YOCHOW

TOKYO, Nov. 12.

Japanese have captured Yochow, hundred and forty miles to the south of Hankow.

This claim means the breakdown of the most important outpost for Defence of Changsha, also giving them control of the important Tungting lake.—Reuter

WANTED

HONOURS GRADUATES IN ARTS, SCIENCE or ENGINEERING, prepared to undergo practical training in the different Departments of the Mills.

Starting salary for the training period Rs. 50/- p. m. Applications not favourably considered, will not be replied to. Apply in own handwriting to:—

The MANAGER,
The Arvind Mills, Ltd.,
AHMEDABAD.

LAND CODE AMENDED

Cause Of Frequent Complaints In Berar Removed

NAGPUR, Nov. 12.

As a result of a close examination of the present economic conditions in Berar, the Government have decided to amend certain provisions of the Berar Land Revenue Code which, in the past, had given cause for complaints from an hardship to peasants, even though Revenue Officers in villages had acted within the powers conferred on them by the Act while collecting land revenue dues. Till now Sub-Divisional Officers and Tahsildars were empowered to order the imprisonment in Civil Jail of a defaulting peasant for his failure to pay up land revenue arrears, within a specified time, or arrest him or keep him in detention, but the Government have now amended the Berar Land Revenue Code deleting this clause from the Schedule of powers exercised by the revenue collecting authorities in Berar, in view of the prevalent unsatisfactory economic position, and it is hoped that the Government's decision will remove the cause for frequent complaints to the Government.—A. P.

arrested 30 speakers but released them immediately. The Police Superintendent coming to know of these arrests informed the Magistrate that it was against state's policy to arrest dictator for the present. Hence those arrested were released.

To-day, Darbargadh picketing was peaceful.

Resident Gibson relinquished charge to-day and Mr. Witwick is likely to come in his place.

The state has appointed Mr. Hymn Rubin as an Additional Police Superintendent.

It is understood Magistrate Saubagyachand Dossi has tendered resignation.

To-day Mr. Sarmukhtyar Gajar appealed to the Magistrate, Police Officers and policemen to resign their posts.

WOMEN MARCH TO MAGISTRATE'S HOUSE

Rajkot Appeal To Viceroy To Intervene

RAJKOT, Nov. 12.

A lengthy telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy apprising him of the present situation in Rajkot State has been sent under the joint signatures of the Kathiawar Bar Association. The Kathiawar Chamber of Commerce and several other leading commercial bodies.

The representation requests his Excellency to order a thorough investigation into the present state of affairs.

An appeal is also made to the Viceroy to advise the Dewan and the Durbar to settle the points at dispute by starting negotiations with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Dhebar.

Picketing at Darbargadh continues. The situation to-day is quieter since the "hartal" has been called off.

About a hundred women marched to the house of Mr. Subhagchand Doshi, a magistrate, and asked him to resign.

30 SPEAKERS ARRESTED

Sequel To Defiance Of Ban On Azad Chowk Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 12.

Yesterday, four volunteers were arrested from village Mafdi.

At Azad Chowk's meeting yesterday Magistrate Saubhagyachand Doshi allowed Mr. Sarmukhtyar Gajar to speak for 10 minutes after which period he declared the meeting illegal and

Nazis Threaten Retaliation

Comment On Anti-Jewish Rioting Brings In British Methods In Palestine For Press Attack

BERLIN, Nov. 12.

British criticism of the anti-Jewish rioting in Germany has aroused bitter and angry comment in to-day's German newspapers and the wording of the comment is so strong as to indicate inspiration from a higher source.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" writes "it is humane to fight Arab nationalism with wholesale executions and the dynamiting of entire blocks of houses in the name of British civilisation?".

Rumours that the anti-Jewish rioting might be discussed in the House of Commons has resulted in German newspapers unanimously threatening a Reichstag meeting to discuss British policy in Palestine.

ARRESTS OF JEWS JUSTIFIED

Addressing an anti-Jewish demonstration of 5,000 persons at Munich the Nazi leader, Herr Adolf Wagner, revealed that Nazis had been planning for long time to arrest those Jews who were arrested yesterday

He said that each one had something to answer for. He hoped that foreigners of all kinds in Munich in future would not meddle in their affairs.—Reuter.

Mahatma Gandhi was photographed at Delhi with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Shrimati Satyavati, while he was coming direct from the railway station, after finishing his Frontier tour.

German Press' Retort To Britain

"Put Your Own House In Order Before You Criticise Others"

BERLIN, Nov. 12.

British policy in Palestine is represented in the Press as being much severe in attitude to the Arabs than any measures taken against the Jews in Germany.

"Put your own house in order before you criticise others", is the advice given unanimously to Britain in headlines by morning papers.

No fresh measures against Jews have been announced that examples of individual enterprise on the part of Nazi leaders continue.

In the Hanover newspaper "Reich", the Leader of the Guild of Automobile Engineers publishes a proclamation "in view of the cowardly murder of Herr Von Rath, it has become the duty as a matter of course for all workers of automobile and accessory industries to refuse in future to work for Jews or sell to them."—Reuter

GERMANY WILL NOT FIGHT ON COLONIAL ISSUE?

PARIS, Nov. 12.

"Germany will not fight Britain and France on the colonial issue," declares Madame Tabouis writing in "L'Oeuvre".

"Mr. Chamberlain's great object on his visit to Paris will be to discover exactly where negotiations for a Franco-German non-aggression pact stand. He is awaiting this pact before pushing on more actively, if that is possible, his own negotiations with Germany.

One gets the impression that Mr. Chamberlain knows quite well that the German demand for colonies can be refused with impunity. Germany will not throw herself on Togoland, Cameroons or Madagascar and in any case, will not make war on the Maginot Line over the colonial issue.

The best policy for Britain would seem to be to settle all Mediterranean questions in order to concentrate on the Far East."—Reuter.

ANTI-JEWISH DRIVE STIFFENS

BERLIN, Nov. 12.

Orders regarding Jewish activities issued on Thursday will remain in force until the position of Jews is regulated. Jewish theatres, concerts cinemas and newspapers are prohibited and Jewish schools will remain closed.

Jewish children will not be allowed to enter Aryan schools.—Reuter.

Jews Not To Possess Weapons.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.

The first of the new Jewish laws to be issued implements Herr Himmler's order of yesterday that Jews may not possess weapons.—Reuter's Special.

JEWS LEAVE FOR AUSTRALIA AND N. ZEALAND

LONDON, Nov. 12.

One hundred Jews from Germany and Austria sailed from Liverpool in the Canadian pacific liner "Duchess of Bedford" for Montreal 'en route' to Australia and New Zealand. All the men are skilled workers and they have received permits to enter the dominions —Reuter.

Nazi Devastation Perturbs Even Anti-Semitics

BERLIN, Nov. 12.

While awaiting the new Jewish laws, Germany is speculating on the possibility of the Ghetto system being instituted but there are practical difficulties to it. The impression in well-informed unofficial circles is that the extent of yesterday's devastation has caused dismay even in most anti-Semitic quarters.

Despite the busy efforts of street sweepers throughout the day, the pavements in many parts of Berlin are still covered with glass splinters.

Some damaged shops show notices pinned on board and fencing that they have passed into Aryan hands but the task of replacing so much glass alone is formidable in view of the shortage of plate glass in Germany.

Some Jewish shops in side streets continue trying to carry on by displaying notices on their damaged premises "this shop is still open".

An article by Dr Goebbels in the "Voelkischer Beobachter" writes: World Jewry has suffered a tremendous defeat this summer. The Munich Agreement torpedoed its plan to destroy Germany. It hoped to bring Germany to her knees by a world war caused by shameful incitement. The murder of Von Rath was to be the signal The German Government will reply in a legal but hard way other countries who are inimical to Germany would do well to leave this to the German people.—Reuter.

ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR ON NAZI OUTRAGES

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Denouncing the anti-Jewish outbreak in Germany, Sir Archibald Sinclair in a speech at Northampton drew two conclusions from it.

He said firstly we must redouble our efforts to solve the refugees problem and make it clear to Germany that if she wants to be friends with other nations she must cease persecuting and robbing the Jews and then flinging them on the charity of her neighbours.

Moreover, we must not allow Arabs to be invited by German and Italian propaganda, assisted by imports of German arms to frighten our Government out of the fulfilment of their wartime pledges to give Jews a National Home in Palestine.

Secondly Britain cannot honourably hand over to a Government which permits and even instigates such vile outbursts of frenzied barbarism against what it regards as the subjects of an inferior race of any of those primitive peoples in Africa who now enjoy the blessings of freedom and impartial justice under British rule. There are several possible solutions to the colonial problem but that solution must now be ruled out.

America "Stands Appalled" At What Is Happening

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

Protests against treatment of Jews in Germany were made in broadcast speeches by District Attorney, Dewey, and Mr. Alfred Smith, ex-Governor of New York State.

Mr. Dewey appealed to world opinion "rebuke a dictatorship gone mad." He added "We stand appalled at the sight of what is happening in Germany. No amount of lame explanation by the German Propaganda Ministry can make the picture any different.

Mr. Smith said, Herr Hitler's challenge is not against the Jewish people alone but against Catholics, Protestants and everyone else.

The National Council of women has telegraphed to the State Department urging the Government to protest against the persecution of Jews in Germany and Palestine.—Reuter

Anti-Nazi Demonstrations In Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

Following the news of anti-Jewish outrages in Germany which were given prominence in all newspapers, anti-Nazi demonstrators with banners, shouting "Boycott the Fascist Aggressors" paraded near the German Embassy.

The police prevailed the demonstrators from approaching too close to the Embassy.—Reuter.

FIERCE, CRUEL AND VINDICTIVE

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in a letter to the "Times" on the subject of "deeds of cruelty and destruction in Germany and Austria" states that whatever provocation may be given by the deplorable act of a single irresponsible Jewish youth the reprisals on such a scale so fierce, cruel and vindictive, cannot possibly be justified. A sinister significance is added by the fact that the police seem to have either acquiesced or have been powerless to restrain them.

It is most distasteful to write these words when there is in this country a general desire to be on friendly terms with Germany but there are times when mere instincts of humanity make silence impossible. Would that the rulers of the Reich could realise that such excess of hatred and malice put upon friendship are almost an intolerable strain.—Reuter.

THREAT TO DYNAMITE

Consuls In New York And Boston Receive Threatening Letters

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

The police headquarters in New York and Boston stated that the German Consulates in both places had received telephoned threats that they would be blown up.

Both the Consulates have been given police protection.

The German Consul in Boston received a telephone message stating that the Consulates would be dynamited at 1-45 p. m. to-day and warning him that if he valued his life to keep away from office.

A similar message was received by the Consulate in New York but no time was mentioned.—Reuter.

1,400 JEWS ARRESTED

MUNICH, Nov. 11.

The number of Jews arrested in Munich is 1,400. More than half have been taken to the Dachau concentration camp.—Reuter's Special

House Blown Up: Owner And Four Arabs Killed

JERUSALEM, Nov. 12.

Five Arabs were killed when a house blew up in village Majdal. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The dead included the owner of the house.—Reuter.

ELECTION PROPAGANDA IN SUBURBS

How Congress Party Is Misrepresented

By: "SUBURBANUS"

At a public meeting at Khar where the Local Resident's Association was invited to represent its views (if any), Mr. Shantilal Shah, an executive of the Suburban Congress Party completely shattered the preposterous and 'extra-territorial claims advanced by, or in behalf of Mr. Birbal Mehta, the nominee of the Association at the forthcoming Bandra Municipal election.

10 Per Cent Representation

As Mr. Mehta is still pressing these claims, it is necessary to point out that he could hardly be said to have had the title to speak in the name of the majority of the Association's membership. The Association has a total membership of 90 out of Khar's voting strength of 2.000 and only 17 members supported the proposal to set up an independent candidate for the election. Out of these 17 again, 9 voted for Mr. Mehta's choice in preference to Mr. Bhagwat's. The Congress membership in this little suburb is 500 and two members of the Managing Committee of the Association are active members of the Party. It would thus be seen that Mr. Mehta actually represents only an insignificant minority of the Association which is not known to be either anti-Congress or reactionary in any sense as the actual election would undoubtedly prove.

A Reply.

As regards Mr. Mehta's quoting what either Mr. Shantilal Shah or Mr. Kher said in the past regarding the role of the Association. different conditions obtained when these gentlemen made the statements that are now cited without the remotest connection with the circumstances in which they were made. This reference also to his healthy rivalry with the Congress, it is evidently neither 'healthy' nor indeed 'rivalry'. The question of rivalry would arise if the Congress were an organisation brought into existence to, shall one say, promote the sales of groceries. I have in my previous articles published in these columns. defined the position of the Congress Party in the suburban Municipal elections and it cannot be too often reiterated that the Party claims, with well-established justification, to represent the collective and best interests of the suburban population and is undisguisedly opposed to all privileges and parasitism which have flourished in the past. It is quite possible for the individual candidates to mislead their supporters with whom we can sympathise as dupes of electioneering propaganda. But it will not be long, as we hope, before this propaganda is exposed.

Bhaiyyas' Friend.

Not only in Khar but practically in every suburb misrepresentation of the aims of the Congress Party seeking election in local bodies is being intensified. In Santa Cruz, for instance, the 'Bhaiyyas', who own or run stables of cattle, and are connected with the milk trade are being canvassed and the Congress Party is represented as the enemy of their interests. Such a suggestion is entirely false. The Congress Party would certainly do its best to improve the present undoubtedly insanitary condition of the stables areas edging the Ghodbunder Road. But such improvement need hardly create any hardship for the 'Bhaiyyas' who, on the contrary, may look forward to State help towards improvement of methods of milk production. The problem of the Khar—Vile Parle stables is part of the greater tehnical problem which, in fact, a recent League of Nations Committee of experts has elucidated: and, as a student of this problem, I have not the slightest hesitation in stating hree, that the local conditions require that the 'Bhaiyyas' should be helped with a system of subsidy to clean up their stables and organise them on a basis of mutual benefit to both producers and consumers of milk Whether the 'Bhaiyyas' vote for the Party or allow themselves to be gulled, the Party attitude would be to protect and help them, not to eliminate them as some persons are trying to suggest.

The Scarecrow.

Another scare that is calculated to work up the suburban landlords is that of greater incidence of taxation. These landlords are mostly of the petit-bourgeois tenant-landlord class, not 'rentiers' of the urban areas, and their taxing capacity is strictly limited. Some of them may well, therefore, react to this suggestion which is purely mischievous. It is not likely that taxation would be a burden even if social services which to-day are miserably inadequate were multiplied. Taxation would be, under the Congress Party regime, equitable and when waste is eliminated out of the administration, when it is rid of the cliques that have been predominating in Municipal affairs, even expensive reforms could be introduced without imposition of increased or additions taxation.

Tribute To Congress

In conclusion, one must say that Mr. Birbal Mehta and the gentry of his mentality may well gloat over what they regard is a set-back to the Congress Party election strength in a place or two but it merely means that we have yet to invade and clean up a few places in the districts where the reactionary interests have gained a temporary advantage. This phenomenon also furnishes eloquent testimony of the integrity of the Congress Party ideology of public service and fight against parasitical vested interests.

NO ARMISTICE IN SPAIN

Rebels Claim To Have Inflicted Crushing Defeat On Govt.

SARAGOSSA, Nov. 12.

Amistice Day saw heavy fighting on two Fronts. Although the rebels are believed to have detected signs that Republican resistance is gradually cracking on the Ebro, the Republicans are still hotly defending Asco, one of their few remaining strongholds which is being powerfully attacked from the East and South-East.

Local mists and low clouds mingling with smoke from bomb shells gave a bewildering appearance to the battle in the corrugated countryside, hampering the co-operation of the aircraft. The rebels swiftly moved up artillery to their new positions in Sierraperlas from where they are bombarding ths enemy's road and river communications.

On the Segre, a further 1,500 prisoners were taken to-day. Chaotic scenes are reported on the banks of the swollen river where the high command profited by recent rains in the Pyrenees to bar the Republican's retreat.

GOVT. SUFFER DEFEAT

The rebels claim to have inflicted a crushing defeat on the Republican army in the Segre Sector says a later message from Salamanca.

A communique stated that the rebels' positions remain intact after inflicting a crushing defeat on the Republicans who again lost hundreds of prisoners, complete units having surrendered to the rebel soldiers.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND PREMIER NOT RESIGNING

Discredits Rumours As Mere Propaganda

WELLINGTON, Nov. 12.

Mr. Savage, Prime Minister of New Zealand denied the rumours that he was about to resign owing to dissension in the Parliamentary Labour Party. He added that no power on earth but the will of people could shift him from premiership and declared that certain amount of propaganda in financial circles was going on against Government and doubtless resignation rumour was a propaganda.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

For the first time since 1918 the Armistice Day is being celebrated in the United States as a national holiday.—Reuter.

Czech Crisis Averted

Chwalkovsky To Be Only Candidate For Presidency

PRAGUE, Nov. 11.

A political crisis is understood to have been averted by decisions taken at a full Cabinet meeting, namely, that the National Assembly should be convened on November 17 and the election of the President should take place within a fortnight.

An agreement appears to have been reached that M. Chwalkovsky should be the only candidate. He probably will be succeeded as Foreign Minister by the Slovak M. Krno or the diplomat Osusky.

General Sirovy will probably be promoted to Field Marshal and be succeeded as Premier by M. Cerny who was Minister of the Interior in Dr. Hodza's Cabinet.—Reuter.

CHINESE FORGE AHEAD

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Chinese troops are now closing on Canton, according to a telegram received by "Reuter" in London from the Chinese Embassy.

It is claimed that the central Chinese column is pushing south along the Canton-Hankow Railway and has reached within seven and a half miles of Canton, while on the east river they have reached Nanhai, which is only twelve and a half miles from Canton.

It is also claimed that Poklo has been captured. Another column is approaching Tsunghua, northeast of Canton, and is meeting little Japanese resistance.—Reuter.

CONVENE ASSEMBLY OF ALL NATIONS

Lloyd George's Suggestion To Secure Peace

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The only chance of just and durable world peace was an assembly of all the great nations to discuss, without reference to past experiments or present ideologies, the best means of securing it, said Mr. Lloyd George, in a broadcast to America to-night. He asked: "where is the statesman who will take this project in hand and can press it through? His name will endure for ever as one of the greatest benefactors of mankind?

He added that unless measures were taken boldly and promptly by the rulers of nations to secure a better understanding among themselves, a clash was inevitable on a scale which would rock the foundations of civilisation and precipitate a catastrophe which would bury the work of centuries in ruins.—Reuter.

Alarming Decline In Customs Returns

GRIGG'S LAST BUDGET TO BE SAD DISAPPOINTMENT

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12

Returns for the net Customs Revenue for seven months ended November indicate further deterioration in the Revenue position of the Central Government and unless economies are rigidly enforced, Sir James Grigg's last budget would be a sad disappointment. The Finance Member had provided for fall in the net Customs Revenue by 252 lakhs for the whole year but in seven months, the fall has been a little over four crores.

While the Customs returns have declined alarmingly Excise Revenue has come upto expectation and in cases of steel ingots and sugar, yielded better result. Matches are maintaining the expected level and indications are that the Excise Revenue may afford some relief against the widening gap in the Customs. A curious factor about imports has been that inspite of the Sino-Japanese war imports of cotton piecegoods of non-British manufacture have registered an upward tendency as against the falling imports from Lancashire. Possibly the protracted nature of the Indo-British trade talks is responsible for this fall since Lancashire expects decrease in the Import duty as a result of negotiations.

Imports of raw cotton have increased and do not reflect well on the Indian millowners who import foreign cotton when there is surplus in the Indian market. Machinery, wines and wireless apparatus have been imported in lesser quantities. The import of machinery is an important factor since, during the last four years under this head, the Central Exchequer benefitted considerably

The year is bound to close with a deficit though with increased Income-tax Revenue and economy measures the deficit may not be as much as the fall in customs, the returns suggests.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Vad 6, 1995
Muslim: Ramzan 20, 1357
Parsi: Khordad 9, 1309
Hightide: 3-36; 15-39
Lowtide: 9-52; 21-30
Sunrise: 6h. 44m.
Sunset: 6h. 2m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BRIGADE

The Brigadiers would meet for their usual parade to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.).

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION

The Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Bene-Israel Stree Mandal will take place to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. at Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon.

APPEAL TO VOTERS

Mr. Gokulbhai D. Bhatt, President. B.S.D.C.C., urges voters not to wait for cars or for calls but to go to the Polling Booths and cast their votes in favour of Congress Candidates, to-day.

DAVID SASSOON LIBRARY AND READING ROOM

Sir Jehangir C. Coyajee Kt. will deliver a public lecture on "The Study of History" to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

"A" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Managing Council will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Ward Congrsss Office.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE.

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. on "Equality of women with men is desirable". Mr. John Barnabas will move the proposition and Mr. Coello will oppose it. Dr. Clifford Manshardt will be in the chair.

VALLATHOL'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Mahakavi Vallathol's "Shashtipurthi" will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in Ramanarain Ruia College Hall, Matunga Mrs. K. Joseph, will preside. There will be Music, Harikatha and a movie show

BHARAT VYAYAM SHALA

The Bharat Vyayam Shala will hold annual demonstration of Physical Culture to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Tulsiwadi, near Mazagaon, Tram Terminus, Bombay 10. Mr. N. C. Pupala, will preside.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE'S MEETING

A meeting of the Publicity Committee of the Congress Municipal Election Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Regd. and Unregd. correspondence for Mauritius per s.s. "Alavi" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 15th instant

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Friends of Humanity" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), evening at 6-15

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA. BOMBAY.

The Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay writes:—

Free Hindi Cyauses of different grades will be started at Dadar in the Indian Education Society Girls' High School premises opposite B. B. Station in the night between 8-30 and 9-30 from Tuesday 15th instant.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL ELECTION COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Congress Municipal Election Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m (S.T.) at the Congress House.

We have received from the Universal Rubber Works, Wadi Bunder, Bombay a small rubber purse.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"When Thief Meets Thief" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"My Bill" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Adhikar" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Everything is Rhythm" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"In Old Chicago"" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Swiss Miss" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
WEST END—"The Secretary" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Tukaram" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Postman" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Beyond The Horizon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Knight Without Armour" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"You Can't Take it with you" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-15 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Booloo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-15 p.m.

BHARAT VAYAM SHALA

The annual demonstration of Phisical Culture will take place to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Tulsiwadi, near Mazagaon, Tram Turminus, Bombay 10, when Mr. N. C. Pupala will preside.

"HARTAL IN AURANGABAD"

Due to the sad demise of Kemal Ataturk, all the shop-keepers, both Hindus and Muslims, observed complete Hartal in the city. Aurangabad always shows an exemplary unity between the two sister communities on such occasions.

G. S. BRAHMIN SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE

The 22nd Annual General Meeting of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Scholarship League, Bombay, will be held today (Sunday), in the Forbes Gujarathi Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, Bombay, at 3-30 p.m.

RACING POOLS.

With reference to the advertisement for Racing Pools, which had appeared in yesterday's "Chronicle" we are asked to announce that at the request of the public the Racing Pools Ltd. has decided to accept cash at the counter of their Office, 204, Hornby Road, Fort.

ALL INDIA STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Owing to the preoccupation of the President at Wardha on the 18th, the Working Committee of the All India States' People's Conference will meet on Thursday Nov. 17, at 3 p.m. in the office of the Conference to transact business.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Dacca Telegraph Office intimates that due to breakdown of Kashipur Gopechar centre mast, telegraph traffic for the following stations is subject to delay.—Munshiganj (Dacca) Sonarang, Bajrajogini, Purbastimulia, Baghia, Dighirpur, Vikrampur, Bharakar, Lohajang, Mirkadim, Malkhanagar, Ichhapura, Sherajdigha, Kola (Dacca), Hashara, Srinagar-Bengal, Bhagyakul and Haldia.

MATUNGA SEND-OFF TO RAJKOT VOLUNTEERS

There will be a procession at Matunga at 7-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday), starting from the Post Office Corner to protest against the repression in the Rajkot State.

The procession will terminate in a public meeting at Napoo Hall at 9 a.m. where a send-off will be given to the first batch of volunteers headed by Sjt. Veerchand Panachand Shah.

Sjt. C. K. Narayana Swami will preside and Sjt. Velji Lukhamsi Napoo, K. A. Subramanian and others will address the meeting.

SANTA CRUZ MOURNS ATATURK'S DEMISE

A Santa Cruz correspondent writes:—

Amidst almost a complete hartal, a meeting attended by Muslims and non-Muslims was held at Station Road, Santa Cruz on Friday afternoon, in the compound of Mr. Ramzanalli S. Lakhani, to convey to their brethern in Turkey, their sense of profound sorrow and sympathy at the sad and untimely demise of a great patriot and true Muslim rightly styled "the father of Turks"—the late Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha under the presidentship of Mr. Hoosain S. Merchant.

The meeting was representative of all the communities in the district and was addressed amongst others, by Dr. Kundan R. Thakar of Vakola, Hafiz Shubbeer Ahmed Ahmed Dehlavi, Mr. Bismilla, and the Chairman, all of whom eulogised the sacrifices of the departed patriot in keeping his country united as a progressive nation against heavy odds.

The President was authorised to convey through the proper channels the meeting's sincere condolences to the countrymen and co-religionists of the Ghazi.

Prayers (Fatiha) were offered for the departed soul.

THEOSOPHICAL MOVEMENT

Mr. J. M. Tijoriwala writes:—

In 1875, on the 17th, of November, a momentous meeting was held at Madison Avenue, New York. It was the nucleus of the Theosophical Movement. A gathering of a few, it had within it the strength to sway the thoughts of continents. In the years that followed, it heralded the beginnings of a great spiritual renaissance. Mme. H. P Blavatsky was the soul of the movement Her "Isis Unveiled" created a furore, "The Secret Doctorine" coming a decade later, gave that for which Isis had prepared men's minds That the Theosophical Movement took the world by storm. India, its influence was far reaching and wide.

The chief characteristic of Theosophy is that its work commences where science folds its wings and dares not go further. Its work reaches culmination when man reaches his divinity. It is Yoga, both because it teaches equal-mindedness and because it gives skill in action. It is not only metaphysical but gives the keys whereby savage or sage, knave or king may tread the road of right thought, right word and right act. Even a little of it delivers a man from great evil

The 17th. of November also marks the birth day of the Bombay United Lodge of Theosophists. shown how the true teachings of Theosophy differ from what has sometimes been passed off under its name. On its birth day, we wish it strength and youth. We give it our homage for it taught us to look beyond human horizons. On this double birth day, let us dedicate to [illegible] an act of self-sacrifice

Vile Parle Municipal Elections

The Secretary of the V. Parle Congress Committee writes:—

The ensuing election of the Vile Parle Municipality, will be held to-day (Sunday). Voters are aware that our Congress has put up its Candidates to contest this election. The three Congress Candidates contesting four seats in this Ward are:—Dr Bhatt Rameshwar Pitambar, Vakil Raje Shantaram Kashinath and Sjt. Solanki Ramchandra C. please vote for Congress.

Governor Leaves For Poona

His Execellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley left Bombay by car for Poona at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday.

VOLUNTEERS FOR RAJKOT

Procession And Public Meeting In Their Honour At Matunga

The secretary of the Travancore State People's Defence Committee, Bombay, writes:—

We who have been very much interested in the struggle of the Travancore people for responsible Government have also been watching the heroic struggle of the people of Rajkot against maladministration, repression and tyranny.

To-day (Sunday) Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah will be leading a batch of volunteers from Bombay to Rajkot. It is proposed to take out a procession at 7-0 a.m. in the morning from Matunga Post Office corner as a demonstration of public sympathy and support to the Rajkot struggle. The procession will parade important streets in Dadar and Matunga and end up in a public meeting at Napoo Hall at 9 a.m.

The Travancore State's People's Defence Committee appeals to all Travancoreans and others to join the procession in large numbers and thus show that the struggle in Travancore in Rajkot cannot be separated from each other.

NOTHING DEFINITE YET

Nanda On Proposed Congress T. U. C. Conference

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 12.

In the course of a statement to the "United Press," in connection with the proposed conference between the representatives of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary to the Labour Department, Bombay Government, says that no step has been taken in the direction of fixing such a conference, as far as he knows.

There has been some personal correspondence, adds Mr. Nanda, between him and Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, President of the All-India Trade Unoin Congress, initiated by the latter, regarding the desirability of A.I.T.-U.C., placing before the Indian National Congress its viewpoint in connection with the Trade Disputes Bill.—United Press.

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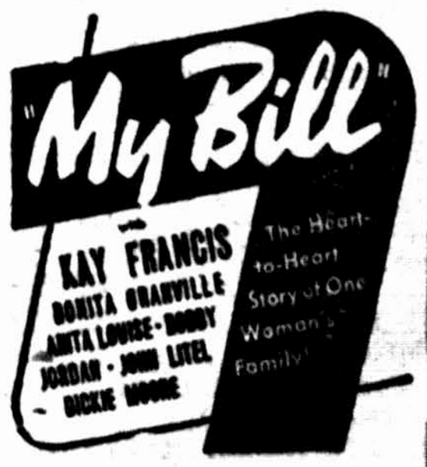
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
B. B. C.'s Favourite Star
HARRY ROY
IN A MUSICAL MELANGE
"EVERYTHING IS RHYTHM"
With "Princess Pearl"
(Daughter of Raja of Sarawak)

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.


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The screen presentation of a Social Problem that has existed in all ages and all countries.

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Lifts the veil that hangs over the night life of society

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Daily: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Matinee on Sat. & Sun.
at 1-30 p.m.
TUESDAY & THURSDAY
ZANANA SHOW AT 1 P.M.

"RAJA GOPICHAND"

ENTERS INTO
6th PROUD WEEK

Daily 5, 7-45 & 10-30 P.M.
Matinee on Sat., Sun.
at 2-15 p.m.

PLAZA

FOURTH WEEK of GRAND SUCCESS!
New Theatres Ltd.'s Social Epic
ADHIKAR
Directed by: P. C. BARUA
Starring: JAMUNA, BARUA, MENAKA, P. SANYAL, P. MULLICK, JAGDEESH

THE ROXY
New Times: Daily: 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m. Sat., Sun. at 1-30 p.m.
MATINEE

IN THE INTEREST OF WORKERS

Nanda's Letter To Bakhale

The following letter has been addressed to Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary for Labour:—

I need hardly deal with your suggestion to postpone consideration of the Bill in view of the fact that it completed its course in the Legislative Assembly on the day your letter arrived. Even if it had been otherwise, a postponement would not have been a necessary or a proper thing to do in the circumstances.

Law-making is, however, a dynamic process and it should not take much time to amend this piece of legislation, if any modification is agreed upon or some flaws are detected, when the measure gets a trial.

My suggestion is that taking the Bill as it emerges from the Legislative Council, we may proceed with a critical examination of its provisions. The most helpful course would be this. You will kindly make a list of what you regard as the really objectionable features of the Bill and record the grounds of your objection. My answer will follow, and there may be further exchange of notes if necessary. At that stage we may determine whether a conference for personal discussion will serve any useful purpose.

With regard to the argument in your letter, I have to say that as soon as I have recovered sufficiently from my present illness, I shall write to you again to prove:

That the memorandum of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress constitutes an unreserved acceptance of the Principle of the Bill as distinguished from its other provisions and details.

That the Bill as introduced in the Assembly differs from the Draft proposals regarding which the Provincial Trade Union Congress expressed its views just to the extent of the improvements incorporated in the former in the interests of labour, some of these improvements having been adopted to meet the wishes of the Trade Union Congress as expressed in the memorandum;

That there is no inconsistency between my attitude towards the Bill now and the views expressed by the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association four years ago to which you have made reference.

I may however, make it clear that I personally do not see any scope for modification of the Bill as Government has presented it to the Legislative Council. In my opinion the provisions of the Bill are calculated to advance the interests of the working class in every way. I feel necessary to make this clarification lest my letter should be construed in a different manner.

PALESTINE QUESTION IN PUNJAB ASSEMBLY

"Not In Public Interest To Give Details"

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

"The feelings in this province on the Palestine question have been conveyed from time to time to the Government of India in the ordinary course. It has also been informally represented by the Premier but it is not in public interest to give details" stated Mir Maqbool Mahmood, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier replying to Lala Dunichand in the Punjab Assembly to-day.

Replying to supplementary questions, the Premier said that the representation he made to the Government of India on the Palestine question was in his personal capacity and he hoped it had some effect inasmuch as the Partition scheme had been given up. He did not approve of the policy pursued by the British Government in respect of Palestine.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manoharlal, Minister for Jails, replying to a question by Sardar Harisingh said that Gurmukhsingh a political prisoner confined in the Multan jail was suffering from piles since 1918, and he was being given local and medical treatment.

"Apart from this disease the prisoner's health is entirely satisfactory" concluded the Minister.

Replying to another supplementary question, the Ministers said that Gurmukhsingh escaped from Andamans twice.—A.

Hubli observed successful 'Hartal' yesterday as a mark of honour to the late Kemal Ataturk, the maker of the modern Turkey. In the evening a meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Tabib, a local pleader, wherein various speakers spoke on the qualities of head and heart of the late President of Turkish Republic.

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"INDUSTRIALISE INDIA!"
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A New Outlook,
Bringing
New Hope To India's
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PREM ADIB, K. N. SINGH, R. VASTI, BABY INDIRA, MIRZA MUSHARAF
Director: MOHAN SINHA

THE BRIGHTEST MUSICAL COMEDY THAT THE INDIAN SCREEN HAS SEEN
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
From NOVEMBER 19

STAR FLASHES
by CHARLES BRUNO

K
PARIS
PARIS
HOLLYWOOD
A LETTER ADDRESSED IN THIS MANNER WAS DELIVERED TO KAY FRANCIS.
ALAN MOWBRAY,
WHO HAS BEEN KILLED IN EVERY POSSIBLE MANNER IN FILMS, NOW HAS A CLAUSE IN HIS CONTRACT WHICH PROVIDES THAT HE NEVER WILL BE FORCED TO DIE AGAIN!
COSTUMES WORN BY RONALD COLMAN AND THE BEGGARS IN "IF I WERE KING" WERE TATTERED AND AGED BY ROLLING THEM IN BARRELS CONTAINING SHARP ROCKS.
CHARLES BRUNO 10-
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EXCITEMENT
FUN.....
ATMOSPHERE

Not EXHAUSTING
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EXHILARATING!

"POSTMAN"

Starring:

KUMAR, MAYA,
BIBBO, YAKUB

"POSTMAN"

SAGAR'S
SURPRISE
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2ND WEEK

DAILY; 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays
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Added ATTRACTION:—

Sjt. SUBHAS BOSE
ON
FEDERATION

being the CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S SPEECH at the Delhi SESSION of the A. I. C. C.

IMPERIAL
"A SUPREME RELEASE"

FOURTH
Week

Meet
THE
Secretary

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SAT., SUNDAY & HOLIDAYS
AT 1-30 P.M.

SHREE RANJIT'S
RICH SOCIAL

Directed by:—
CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

Starring:—
MADHURI,
T. KAPOOR

WEST END
TALKIES.

The BROADWAY
KINGSWAY:————:DADAR

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CONFLICT!
A woman of fire against a man of Steel;.....sharing danger and love without thought for the dawn they could not postpone!

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MARLENE DIETRICH
ROBERT DONAT
in
"KNIGHT Without ARMOUR"

Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

DAMAGE DONE TO INDIAN TRADE

Manu Subedar On Ottawa Preferences

NEW. DELHI: (By Mail).

"Material damage is being done to India by the manner and method in which the Indo-British trade negotiations are being carried on, as disclosed in a news-agency message this morning", says Mr. Manu Subedar, representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay in the Central Assembly, in the course of a statement.

Continuing Mr. Manu Subedar says:—

"The thrice condemned Ottawa Agreement continues with the ludicrous result that India is giving preference to the British Colonies on the one hand, who are not giving material and reciprocal preference to India. In the case of Ceylon, it is worse. An anti-Indian agitation is rampant and Indian products are being penalised, and yet India gives preference to Ceylon instead of bringing economic pressure on Ceylon. Bilateral trade treaties with India's customers could not be negotiated till Lancashire made up its mind that nothing more is to be secured from India. Obstruction and inaction on the part of His Majesty's Government will not add to the slender fund of India's goodwill, whose importance in the changed world situation to the United Kingdom is being increasingly recognised."—United Press.

New Anglo-Gujarati Monthly

BOMBAY, Friday.

An Anglo-Gujarati monthly magazine entitled "The Vepar" will be published from Bombay under the editorship of Mr. M. Kanti J. Menta.

Mr. Mehta has filed a declaration in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate as printer and publisher of the magazine yesterday.

NARIMAN TO PRESIDE

All-Bengal Students' Conference

At a meeting to suggest names for the Presidentship for the coming "All-Bengal Students' Conference," the Executive Committee of the Burdwan District Students' Federation has put forward among others the name of Mr. K. F. Nariman, the well-known Bombay leader

It was argued by a great majority of those present at the meeting that in view of his services and sacrifices in the cause of national freedom students should not count upon the Congress ban. The suggestion of Mr. Nariman's name was accepted by great majority.

The meeting also suggested to the Executive of the Bengal Provincial Students' Federation the name of Mr. S. S. Batliwalla for the same.

Lovji Cama Trophy

DRAMATIC COMPETITION FOR PARSIS

Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Lovji Cama Memorial Committee write:—

A Dramatic Competition open to all Parsis upto the age of 35, will be held on the 27th of November at the New Empire Theatre at 9-30 a.m (S.T.)

No Entry Fee will be charged.

Three Cash Prizes will be given away of which the First Prize will be of the value of Rs. 50. The winner of this Dramatic Competition besides getting the First Prize of Rs. 50 will also be said to have won, the Lovji Cama Trophy for the year, and his name will be engraved on the Trophy.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

Harakchand Liladhar, who was arrested by the Pydhonie Police, yesterday, was remanded to police custody by Mr. O. H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Police Court, till the 26th.

A young boy was arrested last evening on a charge of theft of Rs. 517.

It appears that the accused was found possessing 13½ tolas of gold and cash of Rs. 117, for which he could not account satisfactorily to the police

The boy was remanded to police custody.

Ten persons including a woman, arrested yesterday, the second 'dry day' of the month, by the Bombay Excise on charges of smuggling liquor to the city, were directed to be remanded to excise custody by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to enable the Excise to complete their inquiries.

Chikka Chotu, who was arrested at the Marine Lines, was charged with smuggling liquor and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

Bombay Municipal Corporation

A Special Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 21st November, at 4 p.m., (Bombay Time), for considering the proposals regarding the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in A, C and D Wards in the City.

Mr. Justice H. J. Kania

Mr. Justice H. J. Kania, Chairman of the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the events in Bombay during the "general strike" on November 7, left for Poona on Friday evening.

He is due to return to Bombay on Monday.

I. L. P. STRIKE INQUIRY COMMITTEE

The following are appointed to serve on the Committee of Enquiry into the firing in Bombay on 7th Nov. 1938.

Messrs. M. V. Donde, B.A. Chairman. M. B. Samarth, Bar-at-law, Anant Kanekar, B.A. LL.B., S. B. Keni, J.P., S. M. Varde, B.A. LL.B., M. L. Jaywant, B.Ag. Secretary.

The Government of Bombay will reassemble in Bombay on Monday, November 21

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VINAYAK

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HUNS Picture in MARATHI

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'BRAMHACHARI'
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"House-full"

Daily 5-15, 8. 10-45 p.m.
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MAJESTIC
Cinema Girgaon

Sunday Morning at 10

"FLIGHT TO THE PLANET"

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

ANDY DEVINE'S FIRST FILM EFFORTS WERE FAILURES..... PRODUCERS INSISTED ON CASTING HIM AS A VILLAIN.
NEXT TO THE U.S. MINT THE MOVIE INDUSTRY USES THE MOST SILVER. IT IS USED IN MAKING FILM.
THE MORE FAMOUS STARS HAVE TO SPEND AN AVERAGE OF ONE DAY A WEEK POSING FOR PUBLICITY PORTRAITS..... ABOUT 50 OF WHICH ARE MADE EVERY MONTH—

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

PROSPECTS OF THE PENTANGULAR TOURNAMENT

By J. C. MAITRA

The Bombay's Cricket Carnival is upon us again. In less than a fortnight, this great tournament will begin at the Brabourne Stadium. All cricket enthusiasts of Bombay and the neighbouring places are eagerly looking forward to the day when the curtain will be lifted at the C. C. I. ground. Last year when the tournament was converted from the Quadrangular into the Pentangular by admitting the "Rest" side into the fold, it turned out to be a fiasco. The reason for it was the Hindus stayed out of the festival owing to their dispute with the Cricket Club of India in regard to the seating accommodation in the Stadium. Happily this dispute is at an end now and all the communities concerned will participate in the tournament this year. Consequently the interest which was lacking in last year's competition, will be seen in an increasing degree in the coming season.

BOMBAY'S LOVE FOR IT.

From the above it will be clearly seen that Bombay is not prepared to give up her communal Tournament. The cricket enthusiasts are so inseparably wedded to this aspect of the Tournament that they will not think of any other form of competition, however healthy and interesting it may be. From Quadrangular, the Pentangular is the last word and they will not surrender it for anything else. I have harped on this theme for a pretty long time and on numerous occasions. Greater men than myself have supported the idea of dropping the communal character of this tournament. Several ministers and leaders of the country have pointed out its harmful effects on the growth of national feelings and sentiments. Even some of the prominent cricketers of the day have spoken or written against it. Still the gentlemen in power would not give it up.

RISE OF RANJI TROPHY.

They plaintively ask. "What else is there to replace it?" When the scheme of the Zone Quadrangular was placed before them, they shook their hoary heads and said that it would not rouse the enthusiasm of the people as much as the old Tournament. Or, it might fall flat altogether. My argument against it was and still is, that unless you give a thing a fair trial you cannot pronounce a judgment upon it. But apart from this, when we find a thing baneful to our national life it is our duty to scrap it. Fortunately what Bombay's cricketers have not realised, the devotees of the game in other parts of India have. There is a strong undercurrent flowing everywhere to overthrow its domination and enhance the interest and prestige of the All-India Championship Tournament. The day may not be far distant when the Ranji Trophy will take the place of the Pentangular.

CHEAPER SEATS.

Now to return to the coming festival. I am told by a very responsible person connected with the Tournament that people are not taking as much interest in it as before. "Look at the large numbers of seats still remaining unsold in my stands," he pointed out to me. In the old days they were sold like hot cakes and it was very difficult to accommodate the members and their friends. It is a different story now. The number of seats at the Stadium has almost trebled over the Gymkhana accommodation. The Cricket population has not increased at the same rate. Besides money is not as plentiful as before. Therefore people are looking for cheaper seats. Wherever they get them they will fix themselves up. Cheap seats should be the order of the day. In that case I hope all the stands will be well filled.

WHO WILL WIN?

"Who will win the Tournament this year? This is a question in everybody's mouth. Until we know the teams that will represent each community, it is difficult to predict anything. The problem becomes all the stiffer when we are ignorant of the forms of most of the players who are likely to be invited to play. Still one can hazard the prophecy—without unduly risking his skin—that the Hindus have the best of chances among all the participants in the Tournament. Look at the galaxy of stars they have in their firmament to select their team from! L. P. Jai, V. M. Merchant, D. D. Hindlekar, L. Amar Singh, Vinoo Mankad, S. Banerjee, Major C. K. Nayudu, C. S. Nayudu (who has now returned from England after his studies), L. Amarnath, J. Naoomal, Nimbalkar, K. Bose and R. K. Ranvirsinhji, form a noble array of batsmen and bowlers. There are several others from Bombay and up-country whom I can name whose claims cannot be easily turned down.

NAYUDU AS CAPTAIN.

The chief problem among the Hindus will be—as it is always—the selection of their Captain. General opinion, as far as I could gather, is that C. K. Nayudu, the idol of the Bombay crowd, should be invited to lead the side—particularly because he was insulted by the All-India Selectors last year. It was also due to him, though in an indirect manner, that the Hindu Gymkhana succeeded in getting 500 more seats from the C. C. I. in the Stadium. It is now upto the Hindus to show their gratitude to him in the only manner in which a cricketer of his calibre and reputation can be honoured. Doubts have been expressed in certain interested quarters as to his present form. Nayudu has belied these doubting Thomases time and again and still, they persist! The fact is that C. K. always manages to keep himself in proper trim. In fact there are very few players in India who keep themselves as fit throughout the year as Nayudu.

TRUE SPORTING SPIRIT.

As regards his ability to skipper the Hindus there cannot be any question. The only hitch in the way is, or may be, that some of the leading players among them may refuse to play under him. I sincerely hope that in the name of true sportsmanship this kind of petty-mindedness and jealousy will find no place in them. In the field of sport all kinds of personal rivalry and ambition should be subordinated to the common weal and endeavour. I am sure none of those mentioned above will lack this admirable spirit. This petty quarrel has been needlessly protracted out of all sense of proportion. It is high time that it was buried in the past. I hope the authorities will make every effort to heal the long-standing wound for the common good not only of their own community but of the Indian Cricket as a whole.

THE MUSLIMS.

The Muslims were the champions last year under the Captaincy of S. M. Kadri. It is pleasing to hear that Syed Wazir Ali, who was unable to help his community last year by his presence, has expressed his willingness to take his place again. It is rumoured, that the Nawab of Pataudi may lead the Mahomedans this year. I am not very sanguine about it. The Nawab has disappointed us so often that we cannot feel certain about his participation. In any case the Muslims will have no difficulty over the question of captaincy. They will have a pretty strong side to—with Mahomed Nissar, Shahabuddin, Mushtaq Ali, Istiaq Ali, Saeed Ahmed, Mubarak Ali, Amir Elahi, Kadri, Abbas Khan, Baporia, Faiz Ahmed, G. N. Laljee and Anwar. I can not say that the team named above is capable of beating the Hindus. But there is one strong point in their favour—perfect team-spirit and team-work—which may help them to victory.

EUROPEAN TEAM UNCERTAIN.

The Europeans were the runners-up last year. Although their team was not very strong they had every chance of success. But Christmas intervened to mar their chances. Nobody can say now what sort of a combination they will be able to field in the ensuing contest against the Parsis. It is probable that some of the players who were unable to make the trip to Bombay owing to the Christmas and the Tennyson tour, would do so this year and help to make their side stronger than before. It is rather disappointing to learn that C. V. Grimmett, the famous Australian bowler, who is now on a visit to this country as a coach to the Raja of Jath's team, will not be able to assist the Europeans, as he will be leaving India before then.

CAPTAINCY OF THE PARSIS.

The Parsis will as usual have to rely mainly on their local talents to form the bulwark of their team. Homi Vajifdar, B. K. Kalapesi, R. J. D. Jamshedji, F. K. Nariman, D. R. Havewalla, J. B. Khot, T. K. Contractor, N. F. Canteenwalla, J. A. Dadyseth, M. S. Patil, J. H. Wadia and Tarapore from Bombay and P. E. Palsetia from Karachi, K. R. Meherhomji from Jamnagar, E. R. Albana from Hyderabad, Bhaya from Indore and N. D. Nagarwalla from Poona will give the selectors enough food for thought. I understand the Parsis will also have some trouble over the selection of the captain. Owing to the repeated failures of Vajifdar, there is a strong section who favours the appointment of Kalapesi to their leadership. He is claimed to have better sense of judgment than his rival. In any case it is worth making a change. Vajifdar as a keen sportsman that he is should not make any bones about it.

THE REST AFISHING.

The "Rest" created an excellent impression last year and with the experience gained therefrom should do better this year. Unfortunately they are pitted against the formidable Hindus in their very first round. Still that should not deter them from putting up a worthy fight. Now that De Mello is out of the field, I expect P. A. D'Avoine to lead the Rest. With his experience of English and Indian cricket and especially with his charming manners, he should make a worthy captain. I believe most of those who assisted the Rest last year will be available to them this season. M. Cohen, O. Gonsalves, J. Abreu, G. Richards, J. Harris, A. C. Pereira, and Hazare with F. C. de Saram and Jayawickrame from Ceylon will make a fairly strong combination. There are rumours that Lewey Constantine, the famous West Indies bowler, who visited India a few years ago, will be invited to assist them. If Constantine can be persuaded to do so, the Rest will have a bowler who may be depended upon to cause the Hindus a lot of worry.

Production of metallic magnesium from low-grade ores by a new process is to be started near Liverpool. England, as soon as special electric furnaces, now being erected for the Lancashire Metal Subliming Corporation, are completed. It is claimed that metallic magnesium can be produced at a fraction of the present cost.

Portrait of Mr. Gulamalli G. Merchant, B.A., LL.B., recently unveiled by the president of H. H. the Agakhans' Ismaili Central Board of Education in the library hall of H. H. The Agakhan's Central Free School in appreciation of his valuable services to the cause of education amongst the children of the followers of His Highness. Mr. Merchant was for several years the President of the Board and is now appointed by His Highness Hon. President and Adviser-General of all boards of education of His Highness in India. He is also the President of the Ismailia Council of His Highness the Agakhan and is very popular amongst the co-religionists. He is connected with many charitable institutions amongst Khojas as trustee. He was twice appointed acting Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court and is a leading advocate practising in the court.

Message Of Bhadaran

Dr. Sumant Mehta's Whirlwind Campaign

(From Our Correspondent)
NAVSARI, Nov. 10.

The Navsari District of the Baroda State started its propaganda and organisation of the Praja Mandal from the 7th instant.

Dr. Sumant Mehta inaugurated his lecturing tour by addressing a crowded meeting at Navsari where he delivered the message of the Bhadaran Conference, asking the people to carry out the instructions and the programme of work given by Sardar Vallabhbhai.

A meeting held at Gandevi was addressed by the leaders of the District, in the absence of Dr. Sumant who was inaugurating the programme in the city of Baroda. On the 9th instant Dr. Mehta and several Navsari leaders addressed three meetings in the Palsana Taluka and special emphasis was laid on organising educational propaganda for stopping the Bardoli people from drinking in the liquor shops of the adjoining Baroda territories. People were asked to prepare for picketing such shops, in case the methods of persuasion failed. On the 10th instant Dr. Mehta and party went over to Kathor, where besides the Prajamandal programme emphasis was laid on solving the problem of the land tenant and the 'Hali' or the serf. On the 11th, the party will go to the Navsari Taluka especially to Versua. The response everywhere was excellent and people are coming out in good numbers to help the organisation.

Prayers For Baroda Maharaja's Recovery

BARODA, (By Mail.)

A public meeting convened by eighty leading citizens, Lady Krishnamachari, Nawabsaheb and Nagersheth Haribhakti being chief signatories, met on Monday in Nyaya Mandir Hall. The hall was overpacked with loyal citizens. Swami Vidyanandji Maharaj specially came from Karnali and presided.

Prayers of all religions were solemnly offered by respective representatives for the speedy recovery of the Maharaja

Baroda Collegians' Pray For His Recovery

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, Nov. 10.

A meeting of the staff and students of the Baroda College, held to-day noon in the college Central Hall, offered prayers for the speedy restoration to health of His Highness the Maharaja.

PRAJA MANDAL MEETING.

It is learnt that Pellad Taluka Prajamandal has invited Land Revenue Inspection Committee, appointed under the presidentship of Dr. Sumant Mehta at the time of the Bhadran Conference, to commence its work from the taluka village Bakrol. The committee is meeting here on 13th November to discuss all details.

When Indore State Council Opens

INDORE, Nov. 12.

The Indore State Legislative Council will assemble on November 14 Sir Surajmal Bapna, the Prime Minister, will address the House, on the opening day.

A glass factory pioneered by the State, which had been producing bottles and other useful articles, it is understood, has been taken over by Rai Bahadur Hiralal, millowner. It is gathered that arrangements for the production of high-class articles are under contemplation.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE DELEGATION TO WAIT ON GANDHIJI

Leader Leaves For Wardha

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 12.

In accordance with the decision of the Working Committee of Travancore State Congress to send a delegation to Mahatma Gandhi with a view to acquaint him with facts of the present political situation in Travancore, Mr. Patton Thanu Pillai, President of the State Congress, left for Madras this morning 'en route' to Wardha.

He is accompanied by another member of the delegation while the other members will join at Madras.

The interview with Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha will take place on the 16th November.—A.P.

Conference Plans For Complete Boycott

(From Our Special Correspondent)
RAJKOT, (By Mail).

The insecurity to person and property both in the urban and the rural area is receiving the attention of the Conference people. The residence of the Bedipara and Mandvi Chowk, the heart of gold and silver bullion merchants' and shroffs' association, have decided from yesterday to set watch-guards at night to avoid thefts and robberies the reports of which are already on the increase. Even farmers of each and every village have made such arrangements from amongst themselves. The State police have failed to be the guardians of law and order. Even Sir P. Cadell was not safe from such thefts. He has taken over the charge of political and police and other departments direct under him.

CAUSE OF BREAKDOWN

It has been gathered from reliable sources that the negotiations between the Rajkot State and the people's representatives have particularly failed owing to four demands of the latter. They are as follows:—

Firstly the State should send for Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for final settlement after accepting the principle of Responsible Government. Secondly, the State should dismiss all those officials whom the Conference people may point out and against whom they are prepared to provide all available evidence of their unfitness Thirdly the State should conduct an impartial inquiry into the administration of Virawala and company. Fourthly the police officials should apologise unconditionally for all the past deeds which they have failed to trace so far Under these circumstances the conversations remained inconclusive though seven long hours were devoted to them.

Under these circumstances while addressing the public meeting at the Azad Chowk last night, Mr. Dhebar informed the audience that as a true Satyagrahi he should give no occasion to the State authorities that he took the law in his own hands and did not allow the State to try all possible remedies to bring about a settlement. He added that he had already drawn up a rigid programme for the public but he abstained from giving the detail of this programme on this very ground. He provided another 24 hours to the State before such a rigid test be provided to the public to offer their sacrifice.

COMPLETE BOYCOTT

I have been able to gather that the Conference will boycott all State institutions and run a parallel government. On the opening of the schools and colleges after the expiration of vacation period, they too will be boycotted and the students will be asked to attend them without any payment of monthly or term fees.

SEC. 144 IN KALSIA STATE

MOGA, Nov. 11.

It is reported that an order under Section 144, Cr.P.C. has been promulgated in Charik (Kalsia State).

Public meetings, processions and gathering of five or more persons have been banned till further orders.—United Press

SIX SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Nov. 12.

Hanumanthrao Mukhed leader of the fourth batch of the Hindu Civil Liberties Union along with two colleagues was arrested this morning when they offered Satyagraha by taking out a procession from the Sikh Lane, Gowliguda, with a portrait of Waman Naik. Two others Tulsiram Thanaji and Shivram Gangaram were also taken into custody. One more among the crowd a young boy, Parnag Choubal was also taken into custody inspite of his denial that he had any connection with that movement.

GRANTS FROM FAMINE RELIEF FUND

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

Grants from the famine relief fund were sanctioned by the Board of Management, Indian People's Famine Trust this morning.

Rs. 60,000 was allotted for relief to the Indian States while shares for four provinces were as follows:

The United Provinces, Rs. 45,000 the Punjab, Rs. 40,000, and Bihar and Assam, Rs. 25,000 each.

Delhi's application for relief was postponed.

Sir Jagdish Prasad, Education Member, presided over the meeting and besides the Dewan of Dhar the only non-official present at the meeting was Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A. (Central).—United Press

Kasabin

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SEMMANGUDI'S CONCERT

Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer, the well-known Vocalist of South India is to give a concert to-day under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeet Sabha at Matunga. He will be accompanied by Govindaraja Pillai, Violinist and Kothandarama Iyer, Mridangam player. Semmangudi occupies a unique place in Madras music circles, and is perhaps the most heavily booked artiste. Brought up in Maharajapuram school, he has developed an admirable style of his own with a flair for 'Desigam'. While he can regale scholars with non-stop 'Pallavi' and fusillade of 'swaras', he can equally lift the audience to frenzy by synthetic touches and

Mr. Govindaraja Pillai, the well-known Violinist who will accompany in Semmangudi's concert.

symphonic extravaganza. His style is the rage of Madras to-day. Mr. Govindaraja Pillai who accompanies him in violin, is a sort of gatecrasher in Karnatak music world, elbowing out many a senior in the field. The premier disciple of Rajamanikkam, he aims at the originality and practice of Chowdiah and can bring about a 'coup' by subtle finger tricks. His one grievance with the world is that he has not been able to secure a bow of weight suitable to his hand. Kothandarama Iyer is not a mere player, but an institution in himself. He has accompanied three generations of Karnataki Musicians and is a visible link with Maha Vaidyanatha Iyer and other veterans of old. He is styled as the 'Nandi' in Mridangam world.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.—The Indian Journalists' Association has decided to celebrate the centenary of Brahmananda Keshuv Chandra Sen in a befitting manner under the presidency of Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee on Tuesday, November 22 at Albert Hall. —United Press.

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Mr. Asgarali Nazar Ali Singaporewala, who was recently called to the Bar in England is now studying for B. Ss. (London and I. C. S.

GANG AT WORK

Details Of Murder Of Mazumdar And Party

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

Details are now available in connection with the series of dacoities and murders, including the murder of Mr. N. G. Mazumdar, Superintendent of Archaeological Survey, Calcutta, committed by a gang of dacoits in Dadu district, where these acts of terrorism have created great consternation in the public.

It is reported that eleven men, armed with loaded guns and swords appeared at the house of Seth Dhanrajmal, a rich Zamindar in village Kathia in Dadu district, at 7 p.m. on Thursday last. Seth Dhanrajmal parted with a cash and some valuables by threats of murder, but his guest Seth Pritomal was shot dead by the dacoits. A Sadhu also received bullet shots.

The nephew of Seth Dhanrajmal stood on the top of the house and raised alarm by firing gun in the air. Being afraid that the police had arrived, the dacoits rushed towards the door where they encountered a Muslim who was shot dead. They also attacked Seth Dhanrajmal inflicting injuries on his person. Thereafter, they escaped taking with them two horses and cash.

DARING OUTRAGE

It seems the gang proceeded to the west with a view to disappear in the adjoining Las Bela State. Covering 35 miles the gang reached Rohaljigaj in Johi yesterday morning at 7-30. At the sight of a tent where Mr. N. G. Majumdar and other Archaeological officers were staying, the dacoits fired in the air which excited the curiosity of the officers who came out from the tent. The dacoits thereafter fired at them and killed Mr. Majumdar and wounded Mr. Chatterjee, an overseer and three others. Showers of gunshots poured on the tent for fifteen minutes whereafter the dacoits entered the tent, ransacked it and decamped with Rs. 2,000, five camels and entire belongings of the camp.

Police are still investigating, but no arrest has so far been made.—United Press.

Eight more men who were arrested in connection with the Sikar agitation were pardoned by His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur and released day before yesterday There are now only eight more in custody whose cases are under consideration.

NEED FOR REVOLUTION FROM WITHIN

M. N. Roy's Lecture On What He Stands For

"I stand for the complete independence of my country; I stand for a revolution in which time-honoured traditions, ancient customs and religious beliefs, out of date Political institutions and ideologies shall be overthrown, giving way to a more harmonious, equitable and happier humanity," observed Mr. M. N. Roy, addressing a large meeting at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Friday. The subject was "What do I stand for" and Mr. John Barnabas presided.

In India the ingrained spiritual, and traditional-orthodox outlook of the masses created an insuperable barrier for the promulgation of any form of Marxist or materialistic doctrine. It was a tragedy that India which at one time, in the remote antiquity, was as much a leader in the Philosophy of Materialism as she was in other spiritual directions, had so fallen from her happy estate that to-day, oppressed as she was she ascribed all her evils to fatalism, or Karma or the inevitable laws of pre-ordained destiny. Hence, said Mr. Roy, to create a new, a more virile India, it was necessary to work a revolution from within, by means of which the masses of India would realise that "man made the world and if he chose he could remake it."

This was a stupendous task and required a great number of educated men, who being free from the prejudices of conventional fear and faith, would give a realistic approach to the problems of the country and disseminate a propaganda that would have far-reaching effects.

The lessons of History indicated that the destruction of the moral and spiritual sanctions that gave rise to certain institutions and established practice were essential before a new order would arise.

Though the task was stupendous, modern materialism was not entirely foreign to the genius of India. A right and realistic approach, where the leaders of the people were themselves modern in outlook, was the important and necessary desideratum.

PATNA, Nov. 11.—A Notification published in the current issue of the Bihar Gazette says that the Bihar Prohibition Act, 1938 shall apply to the Santal Parganas and the Chota Nagpur Division with effect from November 15, 1938.—United Press.

Mr. Jaywant Ganpatrao Pathare, who was killed this week in an air crash, while practising cross-country flying, at Erundale near Ashford in England. He was a citizen of Bombay, aged 23 only, and was qualifying for the Air Ministry's "B" licence.

"CLIMAX OF INJUSTICE"

Ruiker Explains Why He Has Decided To Take Extreme Steps

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJNANDGAON, Nov. 12.

In an exclusive interview Mr. Ruiker who is on hungerstrike and in bed since Oct. 29 said:

"I was compelled to go on hunger strike as it was found out that the agreement effected with me by the Darbar in 1937 was violated in defiance of all standards of public morality. In 1937, the solemn agreement was entered into by the Darbar permitting myself, Mr. Sharma the vice-President and other outsiders to work in the union provided we kept aloof from the state politics. I with colleagues scrupulously kept up this agreement but now, all of a sudden the Darbar has gone back on its word. The other consideration which weighed with me was the extreme callousness of the state as well as of mill management in not taking any steps whatsoever to settle the labour dispute. Repeated suggestions both to the Darbar and mill management were unheeded. The misery and starvation of 3,000 workers is pitiable and is growing. In everyday midst of appalling condition came the climax of injustice on the part of mill management by forfeiting 8 days' wages. The Union had given 15 days' notice to the management but still the forfeiture is kept as a sword of Damocles hanging over the head of workers. It was clear to me that the Darbar and mill were bent upon smashing the wonderful organization which we had built up during the last 18 months and also intend upon starving the workers to utter submission and humiliation. It is for the defence of 3,000 workers and the Union that I had taken this extreme step.

RUIKAR'S HEALTH DETERIORATING

(FROM Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR (By Mail)

A Rajnandgaon message states that Mr. R. S. Ruiker who is on hunger-strike in connection with the Rajnandgaon Textile Mill strike has lost 14 pounds in weight. His temperature is below normal. He fainted on Saturday last and was unconscious for about an hour.

Dr. L. V. Paranjpe of Nagpur who examined Mr. Ruiker found him pale and exhausted with feeble heart-beat. The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Gupta, Speaker of the Provincial Legislative Assembly saw the Ruling Chief and the Political Agent, but no agreement has so far been reached. Mr. Ruiker has intimated the minimum demands of the workers but the Political Agent is not prepared for any compromise.

MAHATMA'S APPEAL TO RUIKAR

NAGPUR, Nov. 11.

Gandhiji dictated the following message to be despatched to Mr. Ruikar on his behalf: "Strongly urge abandon fast. On reaching Wardha shall do my best. Wire reply Wardha."—United Press.

COL. MUIRHEAD AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Nov. 12.

Lt.-Col. J. A. Muirhead, Under-Secretary of State for India arrived here from Delhi this morning and will be staying here till Thursday.

He will meet the Premier Pandit Pant at five this afternoon. He watched the proceedings of the Assembly from the Governor's box.—A. P.

October Lucky Numbers

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of Oct. was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for October.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money Order.

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Our Nagpur Letter

"Col. Munje" To Appear Before Chatfield

No More Communal Cricket In Nagpur: Divisional Tourneys

(From Our Own Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Nov. 9. (By Mail).

Dr. B. S. Munje, the Hindu Mahasabha Leader who left Nagpur for Delhi by Grand Trunk Express for appearing as a witness before Chatfield Enquiry Committee in an interview with your representative on the Nagpur Station said "so far the Muslims do not boycott this Enquiry Committee, the Hindus can't afford to jeopardise their interests."

Questioned as to what useful purpose would be served by cooperating with such a Committee Dr. B. S Munje said, that he did expect anything, "but atleast I want to present the view point of Indians on defence.

DR. KHARE SHOULD RESIGN

When asked as to what he thought about Khare episode and Dr. Khare not resigning his seat from the Assembly, Dr. Munje said, "I had given him the advice that after the decision of the Working Committee, he should tender his resignation immediately and seek re-election on Independent ticket and prove to the world that he was right.". Dr. Khare left my place saying "I shall consider over the advice" I personally think that Dr. Khare has no right to sit in the Assembly as a Congress Member".

UNIVERSITY TOURNAMENT

'Cricket' the game of uncertainties proved its claim once more, when University College of Science was defeated by Hislop College in the University Cricket ground played on the C. P. Gymkhana ground on Monday and Tuesday last. Winning the toss Hislop elected to bat and piled up 155 runs to which Naidu and Dutt contributed 57 and 76 runs respectively. In reply, Science College was skittled out for 108 runs. In their second encounter Hislop scored 116 runs. With an hour at the disposal, and to make 163 runs to win the match Science college started their batting at 4 p. m. and wih grea effort scored 80 runs for 6 wickets.

Science College was considered to be one of the strongest sides in University, and it was expected that they would carry the trophy this year, but they were defeated in the initial round by one of the weak teams.

COMMUNAL MATCHES TO GO

It has been decided by the C. P. and Berar Cricket Association to hold the Divisional Tournaments in place of Communal-angular matches in December. Following is the programme:—(i) Nagpur Division vs. Berar Division —December 10th and 11th at Amraoti (ii) Jubbulpore Division vs. Chattisgarh Division. Date and the place to be fixed mutually but the match should be played before 18th December. (iii) Finals on December 30th and 31st. The venue will be fixed after semi-final matches.

HARKARE RESIGNS

The Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee has forwarded the resignation of Mr. N. S. Harkare, Vice-President of the Nagpur Municipality to the Provincial Government for acceptance. It may be remembered that Mr. Harkare has been expelled from the Congress for 2 years for gross indiscipline.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

It is understood that the meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be held at Wardha on or about the 25th instant when it is expected the progress of the Congress Ministries in different provinces will be reviewed

The Scheme of Economic planning is also expected to be explained to the members of the Working Committee and suggestions of the members considered. It is also reported that the steps will now be taken to make the Congress Organisation more effective. The Committee is likely to consider Federation and State problems.

COMMERCE COLLEGE FOR C.P.

The Managing Committee of the Marwari Education Society Wardha has appointed a sub-committee of the following three members to push on the scheme for the establishment of a Commerce College: Messrs. E. W. Aryanayakam, Dada Dharmadhikari and S. N. Agarwal.

INCREASE IN CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP

It is reported that about 40 thousand members have been enrolled in the four districts of the Nagpur Province. Nagpur tops the list with more than 12 thousand members which is more than cent per cent of previous year's enrolment.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Arts And Crafts Competition For Women

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The Secretary of the All-India Women's Conference, Swadeshi Exhibitions Arts and Crafts Section writes:

A Swadeshi Exhibition will be held in Queen's Gardens, Chandni Chowk, Delhi, in connection with the 13th All-India Women's Conference, from 22nd December 1938 to 5th January 1939. The plan provides for 100 ordinary stalls, 4 large and 16 small stalls. A feature of the Exhibition will be 3 special stalls to accommodate the exhibits received for the All-India Women's Arts and Crafts Competition, a general Swadeshi museum and a Progressive section.

A special Arts and Crafts Competition for women will be attached to the Swadeshi Exhibition. There will be different sections as follows:

FINE ARTS

1. Water colour painting. 2. Oil painting. 3. Wood cuts and 4. Sculpture.

No copy or reproduction of another artist's work will be eligible.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

1. Spinning. 2. Weaving. 3. Embroidery. 4. Tailoring. 5 Leather work. 6. Netak work. 7. Pottery. 8. Basket. 9. Knitting 10. Toys and Dolls and 11. Indian designs or models for interior decoration.

Suitable exhibits from individuals or from women's schools, colleges, or other institutions received not later than the 15th of December will be placed in the stall which will house the Arts and Crafts section. Prizes will be given for the two best exhibits in each sub-section from individuals as well as from institutions.

Die-Hards Mobilise For Power

Darbhanga's Reported Move To Form United Front Of Zamindars Against Congress

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

It is reported that the Maharaja of Darbhanga is trying to form an All-India Federation of Landlords. The question is likely to come up for discussion on December 11 at Darbhanga. The purpose of the Federation apparently is to offer united fight to the Congress Governments for their encroachment on the rights and privileges of landlords.

Among those who have been invited to the Conference from U. P. are Raja of Jhangirabad, Nawab Chhatari, Sir Mohd. Yusuf, Raja of Salempur and Raja of Kotra.

The landlords of U.P. are still divided over the question of arbitration by the Congress High Command, but it is said that Nawab Chhattari is still pursuing the matter and may succeed in persuading his fellow Zamindars to accept Congress arbitration.

I reliably understand that an influential member of the Viceroy's Cabinet has given warning to U.P. Zamindars to the effect that neither the Government of India nor the British Government will at present care to interfere with agrarian legislation of the Congress Government and the best course for Zamindars is to come to some agreement with the Congress. A hint has also been conveyed to Zamindars that if they continued to adopt an unhelpful and obstructive tactics, the Congress Government in U.P. may even tax their agricultural incomes which would be greater calamity to them than the loss of some "Sir" land or minor rights.

ART EXHIBITION AT GOKAK

(From Our Correspondent.)

GOKAK, Nov. 8.

Principal D. V. Halbhavi of the School of Art, Dharwar has brought his Art students to Gokak on a sketching tour, and has drawn a number of sketches of landscapes at the Gokak Falls. He has also arranged an exhibition of the work of the students in the hall of the High School here. Mr. K. G. Warty, the Head Master of the High School was asked to declare the exhibition open which he did in a meeting of citizens of the town. In the course of his short speech Mr. Warty emphasised the importance of art in the life and activities of man. The exhibition is open for a day more and many people are visiting it.

Madras Committee For Alcohol From Molasses

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

The Madras Government have appointed a committee consisting of ten members including Mr. D N. Strathie, Chairman, Dr. B. B. Dey, Secretary and Mr. L. B. Green, Director of Industries, to investigate the question of manufacture of alcohol from molasses and report on the best method of preparing petrol and power alcohol mixture.—It is expected that the committee will submit its report before the end of this year. —United Press.

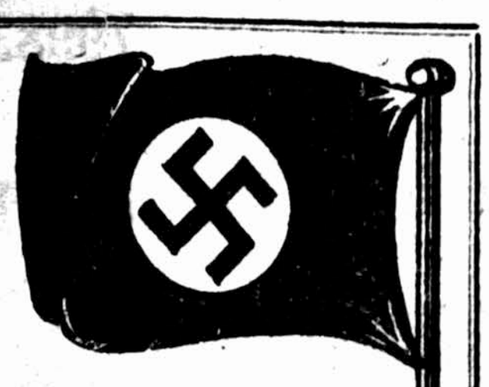
"Hindu Mitra"

A Correspondent writes:—

To safeguard the interests of the Hindu community and to bring about unity among various sections of the community, it is proposed to issue a weekly paper entitled "Hindu-Mitra" from Allahabad. Mr. Anandiprasad Srivastava will be the editor of the paper

GREAT GERMAN VICTORY IN EUROPE AND VICTORY OF

HADENSA



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Kartik Ekadashi Scenes At Pandharpur

A Panoramic View of the banks of the Chandrabhaga River at Pandharpur on the occasion of the Kartik Ekadashi Festival which attracts thousands of devout pilgrims to this holy place of Maharashtra.

(Left) A "Kirtan" in progress in one of the streets of Pandharpur. *(Right)* A "Bhajan" party arriving at Pandharpur to worship at the shrine of Shri Vithoba.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : This Cricket

By N. J.

The cricket season is in full swing again. The various maidans in the city present a picturesque and animated appearance with all manners and types of players from tiny tots to gray-haired veterans enthusiastically slogging the old leather. There cannot be, indeed, two opinions about Bombay's devotion to cricket. The tiny sapling, which was transplanted in this city's soil by Lord Harris nearly half a century ago, has now grown into a sturdy tree. Bombay has not, unfortunately, retained her old supremacy in cricket, as her latest defeat by Sind in the Ranji Trophy Tournament clearly proves. But it cannot be gainsaid that cricket remains Bombay's first love in the world of sport and one hopes that, win or lose, she will go on playing the game. The magnificent Brabourne Stadium in our midst is a permanent and deserving recognition of Bombay's services to what is often called the National Game of India.

Inferiority Complex

But is cricket really the National Game of India? Can such a claim be justified on any ground whatsoever? Does the popularity, which it undoubtedly enjoys in our towns and cities, bestow upon it the character of a national pastime? The answer to all those questions is an emphatic No! And it is, moreover, such an obvious No, that one almost doubts the sanity, if not the honesty, of those who back such a claim. Cricket may be the national game of England. It may be instinct with the genius of the British. It may convey, and contribute to their racial characteristics. And, finally, I am even prepared to admit that Waterloo was won on the cricket-fields of Eton and Harrow.

But what significance has it for us Indians? The popularity which cricket enjoys in this country is more imported than intrinsic. It is purely urban. It is a game of the classes and it has never appealed to the masses. Imitation may be the sincerest form of flattery and the avidity with which our princes and plutocrats have taken to the bat and the ball shows how expert they are in aping their masters. There is nothing like beating the Englishman at his own game and on his own ground. And as far as cricket helped to prove that the Indian equalled, if not excelled, the Englishman in his own favourite field, it was to be welcomed. That is why the last generation of our countrymen felt so thrilled to hear of Ranji's historic exploits. But we are long past that inferiority complex era. India has learnt to hold her head high without any adventitious aid and the Englishman need no longer be beaten on the cricket ground to make him realise and respect our national worth. Hitler, after all, did not don the pads to avenge Versailles and neither is it necessary for us to raise cricket to the status of a national pastime to undo Plassey.

Making It Pay!

This leads me to the saying that cricket develops character. In fact cricket in the English mind stands for everything that is a fair and square. A true sportsman plays cricket on the field; and a true gentleman is expected to play it in life. That is the way of keeping your escutcheon unsullied. "That wasn't cricket"—conveys one of the severest censure which can be addressed to a sportsman or a gentleman.

But here in India cricket has developed its own character. It is associated with feudalism. It has been fed upon communalism. It is steeped in intrigue. It is reeking with personal jealousies. Indian cricket, in short, connotes much that is the very antithesis of real cricket.

This is a damning indictment and many of my readers would like to see me hauled over live coals for giving utterance to such a rank heresy. But I remain unrepentant. And every impartial observer who has witnessed the way cricket has "progressed" during the last few years will surely agree with me. In England cricket is almost a ritual, if not religion in itself. Here in India religion itelf is pressed into service for pampering to mob passions, in order to make cricket pay!—

Topsyturvy

We not only play cricket in a different spirit, but also in a different season. It is the foremost summer attraction in Britain; here we begin it in winter! There, it is a typical rural game; here, it is confined purely to the cities and towns. There they have the county as the nucleus; here we play in communal compartments.

Cricket is often called the King of Games and so is horse-racing. Being neither a cricketer nor a punter (much less a horse-owner!) I cannot say how far this description is true. But it appears to me that both these games have become, in this topsy-turvy country, the game of Kings—or kinglings to be more accurate. Every Indian Prince worth his A. G. G.'s respect is proud to own a string of horses. It is also becoming the vogue to own a string of cricketers as well. And those

(Continued On Page 40)

Around Theatre & Film Land

Crowning Glory Of The Screen

"Marie Antoinette" Will Soon Be Here!

Twenty years of dramatic history, four years of intensive preparation and three months before the camera have been compressed into two hours of thrilling entertainment in "Marie Antoinette" the spectacular new picture starring Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power, which is now on its way to your favourite cinema.

Norma Shearer resumes her brilliant motion picture career as Marie Antoinette, a girl who looked upon her marriage to the Dauphin of France, played by the young English actor, Robert Morley, as the great adventure of her life.

Instead, she found herself wedded to a dull clod, soon to become King Louis XVI, who gave her neither love nor protection from her many enemies at the Palace of Versailles.

Determined to find happiness at any cost, Marie Antoinette became the gayest, giddiest and most extravagant woman in France, seeking forgetfulness in mad pleasures until she met the gallant Count Axel de Fersen and fell desperately in love with him. It was Antoinette's love for Fersen and his courageous attempts to save her from the guillotine during the grim days of the French Revolution that have provided one of history's tenderest romances.

In setting and costumes, the picture, directed by W. S. Van Dyke II, depicts the most elaborate period the world has ever known.

Featured in the supporting cast of 152 players are John Barrymore as King Louis XV, Anita Louise as Princess de Lamballe, Joseph Schildkraut as Duke d'Orleans, Gladys George as Madame du Barry and Henry Stephenson as Count de Mercey, and others.

FILM DIRECTOR TELLS SECRETS OF SUCCESS

If you want to become a movie director, first spend a few years in a studio cutting department.

That's the advice of Harold Schuster, former film cutter now directing "Exposed," with Glenda Farrell and Otto Kruger, at the Universal studios. Schuster disagrees with the general belief that acting is the best training for direction.

One of Hollywood's youngest directors, Schuster is already credited with such hits as "Wings of the Morning" and "Dinner at the Ritz," and he recently completed "Swing That Cheer," second in Universal's college series.

"As a training site for direction, the cutting room is by far the best," Schuster states. "In the first place, the cutter is the only man who is on a picture from start to finish. He is on the job from the time the script is first prepared and his stint is not ended until the final print is shipped.

"He sees both the good and the bad 'takes,' and is in a position to see and correct every mistake a director makes."

MICKEY ROONEY, co-starred with Spencer Tracy in Boys Town at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, has purchased a house for mother? He began professional work when he was eleven months of age.

Behind Screen Successes

Glimpses Into The Careers Of Some In Hollywood

Prone to regard Hollywood's elite as genuine darlings of the gods, movie fans don't realize what hopes tnd ambitions lie buried beneath the glamour and glitter of some of the screen's most successful careers.

The old adage that you can't get something for nothing applies in Hollywood just as it does throughout the rest of the world, and few are the top-notchers who have not made some vital sacrifice to the screen.

Take the case of Al Green, one of Hollywood's best known directors. Green is back at work at Paramount to-day, directing "Escape From Yesterday", featuring Akim Tamiroff, Frances Farmer, and Leif Erikson. It's his first job in seven months.

Despite a record boasting such artistic and box office successes as "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry", "More Than A Secretary", "Colleen", and "Mr Dodd Takes the Air" Al Green was seven months without a directorial assignment.

Why?

Al Green was president of the Hollywood Turf Club, newest California race track.

"We know what you've done Al" producers told him. "But we're not going to give up a million dollar picture while you're worrying about your dol. 3,000,000 race track."

So Director Green resigned his racing position, throttling his liking for the turf. Immediate assignment to direct "Escape From Yesterday" was the result.

William LeBaron, managing director of production at Paramount, resigned the editorship of one of America's foremost magazines to remain in Hollywood.

Mitchell Leisen, whose latest directorial assignment is "Artists and Models Abroad", the Jack Benny-Joan Bennett show, surrendered a promising career as a painter to continue work in the movies. Some of Leisen's murals decorate Chicago's public buildings and hotels.

Ambition of Fritz Feld, the satanic-visaged comedian, has always been to direct pictures. Before he came to Hollywood, Feld was stage manager of a number of important Broadway productions. In the movie colony, he became editorial assistant to the famous Ernst Lubitsch, then head of Paramount studio. But he was forced to make a choice between continuing acting or getting out of Hollywood, because directors hounded him and beset Lubitsch with persistent demands for Feld's services.

The law was the chosen field of Willard Robertson, the well-known character actor. He was an attorney for the federal Railroad Administration during the World War. In his spare time, Robertson wrote plays. By accident, he soon found himself acting in his own creations whence it was but a short step to Hollywood. But Hillywood forced him to quit the law, for the screen is a jealous mistress.

William Demarest hates acting, aspires to be an agent. Repeatedly he has established himself as what Hillywood terms a "percenter". But every time Demarest brings an acting client to a studio for an interview, the casting directors sign up Demarest instead of his client. So Demarest is still an actor, his dreams buried.

They will get little public sympathy, these "unfortunates", whose incomes are the envy of millions, but there isn't a one of them who does not cherish deep down a feeling that Hollywood has cheated them.

DIRECTOR SOLVES COMEDY PROBLEM

Laughs are funny things. In phrasing the remark, the movie director had no intention of being facetious.

The director is Frank Strayer, one of Hollywood's ablest, and a past master in the field of comedy. Strayer is currently directing "Blondie." This Columbia production brings to the screen the amusing characters of the famous Chic Young comic strip. Penny Singleton is Blondie, Arthur Lake plays Dagwood, little Larry Simms is Baby Dumpling and Dorothy Moore, Ann Doran, Gene Lockhart, Kathleen Lockhart and Gordon Oliver portray other beloved figures.

"Some time ago," Strayer explained his remark, "I directed a comedy that rippled with bright dialogue. In fact, it rippled too much. The audience laughed so long as certain places that the ensuing dialogue was lost. With the lost dialogue went portions of the story which the audience should have heard.

"That taught me a lesson. A short time later I made a similar picture. This time the laughs were carefully spaced. I inserted silent scenes to follow the biggest punch lines. Well, those scenes became doubly silent when the audience didn't laugh as expected."

Now the director thinks he has found a happy medium. He has stopped "spotting" his laughs. He lets them rise where they may, after first making sure that his main story line is altogether visual.

"Then," as Strayer explained, "if you can't hear the story because the fellow in the next seat guffaws, you can still see it."

Further, Strayer has veered toward the comedy of situations. There dialogue is sometimes unnecessary for full effect. "Blondie" is a perfect picture of this type. It is human. Strayer knows the characters are naturally funny—and laughter will result in the right places

"POORNIMA" IN 9TH WEEK

Great Success At The Krishna

For over two months, Prakash Pictures' "Poornima" has been the talk of the town. Many new pictures have come during this period, but their competition has no visible effect on the popularity of "Poornima." The crowds that are daily seen at the Krishna are as thick and enthusiastic as those that were seen during the opening week.

A unique honour was recently conferred on "Poornima" when the veteran scholar of Gujarat, Prof. Anandshankar Dhruva (formerly Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University), presided at its opening in Ahmedabad at the Krishna Talkies. Prof. Dhruva spoke in glowing terms of the high ideal of marriage propounded in the original story by Sjt. Ramanlal Desai and of the courage and enterprise of Prakash Pictures in making the film-version.

77 New Pictures Being Made

Major Studios In Hollywood Busy

Spurred by the current campaign to prove to the nation that "motion pictures are your best entertainment," Hollywood studios today were establishing September as a record production month.

The six major studios, Paramount, Warner Brothers, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Twentieth Century-Fox, RKO and Universal, had a total of 77 feature pictures in various stages of production or preparation.

Busiest lot in the film city was Paramount, where Adolph Zukor, head of the studio, announced that five new pictures would be started this month. Half a dozen other major features, including "Zaza", starring Claudette Colbert and Herbert Mashall; "Men With Wings," aviation colossal in technicolour, and Bob Burns' compelling drama, "The Arkansas Traveller," still were in work before the cameras.

Paramount Lists 17

With the big "Suez" in the cutting rooms Twentieth Century-Fox was concentrating on its epic, "Jesse James," and had 11 other features in work. "The Great Waltz" and "Sweethearts" were in the spotlight at Metro, which had 10 additional features on the schedule. Universal's list showed 12 features, RKO's 10 pictures, including the important "Gunga Din." and Warner Brothers reported 14 pictures shooting or in preparation. Paramount's list totalled 17 features.

Every studio in town is busy on one or more "big" pictures, features studded with star names and carrying heavy production budgets, each calculated to make an important splash at the autumn and winter box-offices of the nation.

Big Box-office

"Alexander's Ragtime Band" is Hollywood's current boast in the perennial race to smash box-office records. Next will come "If I Were King," the tremendous drama of medieval France which Producer-Director Frank Lloyd, three-time winner of the Academy award, previewed this week to paeans of praise from the motion picture press.

Paramount this month will launch a J. Edgar Hoover story, "Criminals in Hiding," to be directed by James Hogan; a Gladys Swarthout drama, "Ambush," a Mark Twain story, "Tom Sawyer, Detective"; a feature with Anna May Wong, "King of Chinatown," and "I'm From Missouri," a homey drama starring Bob Burns, immediately following completion of the Arkansas picture.

"Cyclewali" Coming To Globe For Ramzan Idd

"Cycle Wali," is to be released at the Globe Talkies from Idd week.

Cycle Wali is one of the finest type of the stunt pictures produced by the Mohan Pictures of Bombay.

As the picture developes scene by scene it brings forth many adventures, thrills, stunts, and romances that do not fail to win the appreciation of the spectators.

Miss Ramola and Mr. Benjamin play the title role in the picture. With them are Master Shiraz, S. Alam, Sadik, Miss Amina, Miss Khatoon, Harun, Rafik and Ansari

About Studios And Stars

Dancing girls in "The Secretary" of Ranjit at West End.

Douglas Fairbanks (Junior) and Valerie Hobson in "Thief Meets Thief" at Excelsior.

A jungle scene from "Booloo" at the New Empire.

A scene from "Karmaveer" Sitaram Cinetone's screen play at Super Talkies.

A scene from "Cyclewali" to be shown at Globe for Idd Holidays.

Maya, Advani and Kumar in "Postman" at the Imperial Cinema.

SARASWATI STUDIO NEWS

"Your pictures always show good taste" said an eminent Doctor of Poona—the other day when he along with his family saw Raja Gopichand running in the 14th week.

Good taste is an important factor in our daily walk of life—be it clothes, food or motion pictures, and Saraswati Films have directed by Choudhary is one of the few films which has "Good Taste" as well as heart appeal.

The story unfolds one of the most important problems of our country dealing with untouchability. Many articles have been written, films have been made, yet the problem has been ever so difficult. Director Choudhary who has written the "Sach Hai" has handled the problem most judiciously and allowed the audience to draw its own conclusion.

"Sach Hai" or "It's True" dithe background of "Good Taste" not only in the theme but general presentation.

Miss Rose, Motilal, Usha Chandni, Baba Vyas are in the lead and they are trying to outshine their work in previous pictures.

Bhagwa Zenda has enlisted quite a few dynamic characters, and Nanasaheb Sarpotdar—the Director will make an announcement of their names shortly.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Shivaji The Great Triumphs In Ganeshkhind Plate: Selby Brings Off Grand Treble

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

The attendance at Mahaluxmi yesterday displayed a marked improvement on the numbers that patronised the fixture on November 5th. There was more animation about the proceedings and some spirited wagering. The racing was always of a high order of interest and since backers found a fair proportion of winners it was a thoroughly enjoyable day.

The principal event was marred by an accident in which the popular lightweight jockey J. Simpson was involved. He was thrown heavily from Argo's Heir who was in the lead two furlongs home and is believed to have been badly shaken as a result.

Cecil Selby showed a return to his best riding form when steering three winners during the afternoon. He was astride Sukab, Sarkhat and Nasu and in each instance rode with clever judgment. Whiteside showed to advantage on Rising Sun and Garden Warbler to bring off a double for the South Indian owner. Mr. Gemini.

Shivaji the Great, on the assumption that his forte was stamina rather than speed was neglected by backers in the Ganeshkhind Plate. and his connexions collected a rare good dividend when he ran home a comfortable winner from the Rajpipla owned Inflation. There was solid support for Titanium and One I Love. The former ran a disappointing race. but the latter might have scored had he not been snatched up when Argo's Heir fell immediately in front of him. This sturdy son of Amfortas will bring the lost money back very soon Loch Ness, another Kashmir candidate but far from ready as yet. ran into a minor placing. There are races that this son of Pharos can win. Make as mistake he is a colt with a big future before him.

WORTHY WINNER

Always a short order in the market Nasu won Division I of the Royston Plate in attractive style after Maroc and Cavalier had made all the running until close home. Sir Homi Mehta's useful chestnut did not have a clear passage, but he overcame all difficulties to win like the good horse he undoubtely is. Maroc stayed on to keep the next best placing and Rigoletta with a sparkling late run deprived Cavalier of the lesser placing.

Greatly expected to win the Royston Plate, Division II Pressman encountered one better in Garden Warbler, an exciting finish resulting in a half length victory for the latter whose belated effort was a feature of the race. Running generously for once Mr. Pip was in the fighting. He must have been closer than third had he jumped away with his usual celerity from the gate.

DOMINIC WINS IN ATTRACTIVE STYLE

Mr. Ali Asker's Dominic did not experience much difficulty in winning the Beginners' Plate. The Black Abbot colt, very well backed, was always in the firing line from the "go" and take charge a furlong from home easily resisted all attempts at a challenge. The placegetters were Rose of Persia II and Soltero, both unfancied in this big field.

Birthday Gift gained her second consecutive victory in winning the Epsom Plate. Judging by the manner in which she polished off Flippant and company she has still to come to the end of her tether.

Raymond provided the first two in the Nursery Plate Rising Sun and Pride of India in different interests fighting out a great finish. The gelding son of Reflector made the most of a sprightly beginning and scrambled home by a head from his stable companion to the undisguised relief of his vast army of backers.

A spectacular late run brought Sarkhat into prominence in the Mohammerah Plate. For backers it was a gratifying result as the well favoured Majid Pasha bracketed with the winner on the card, failed in his mission after doing the running until a furlong from home. Aziza and Majhool accounted for the others among whom was Reformer and Kaid Saoud.

PROMISING NEW COMER

Making his first appearance at Mahaluxmi Mr. K. T. Sampat's Sukab scored in the Heliopolis Plate, Division I involving in defeat the very well supported Kolhapur and Misbah al Muluk. The winner had to run the gauntlet of an objection lodged by the rider of the second horse for interference, but he successfully withstood the protest.

Improving on his recent placed effort Assaf Mahomed struck winning vein in the Heliopolis Plate, Division I though running wide and finishing under the judge's box this speedy customer who is trained by K. H. Irani, won by half a dozen lengths from Mujbil al Arab who in turn, was only a head in front of Romantic Prince. A slow get away and subsequent poor handling robbed Manik Prasad, the favourite of any winning chance he possessed.

The Daily Treble was won. One investor, it is understood, appropriated the handsome sum of Rs. 4,768|8.

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE.—Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs. oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys.

Mr. Saleh Hassan's ASSAF MAHMUD 7-6 (car. 7-8) Takhat Singh 1

Mr. Haji Hadi Ebrahim's MUJBIL AL ARAB 8-5 E. Machinkhan 2

Mr. A. L. J. Talib's ROMANTIC PRINCE 7-6 (car. 7-11), Fitzgerald 3

Mr. Abdul Khaliq Ali bin Talib's MUWAFAK 7-13 (car. 8-4), Md. Assoos 4

Won by 6 lengths, head, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 26-2|5 secs.

Tote Paid Rs. 80 for win Rs. 28, Rs. 43 and Rs. 181 for places.

Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

Not Run: Pretoria, Transvaal and Shums al Iraq.

Favourite Manik Prasad.

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs. oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. K. T. Sampat's SUKAB 7-12, Selby 1

Mr. A. L. J. Talib's KOLHAPUR 7-13, Evans 2

Mr. Hamid Jamoor's MISBAH AL MULUK 8-9, E. Britt .. 3

Mr. Abdul Aziz Zawri's STAR OF KASHMIR 7-13, W. Sibbritt 4

Won by head, 3 lengths, 2-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 23 secs.

Tote Paid Rs. 80 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 18 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by S. M. Khemara.

Not Run: Bon Jour, and New York.

Favourite: Misbah al Muluk.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Fillies, 3 years old only, imported under the Indian Brood Mares Scheme.

Mr. Eve's BIRTHDAY GIFT 8-0, Brace 1

Mr. Mahomadalli's FLIPPANT 10-2, W. Sibbritt 2

H. H. The Prince of Berar's RED MINX 8-0, Selby 3

Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's LIZZIE BAILLIE 7-12, Simpson 4

Won by 1-1 2 lengths, neck, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 17 secs.

Tote Paid Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 18 and Rs. 25 for places.

Winner Trained by C. Jennings.

All Ran.

Favourite: Birthday Gift.

THE NURSERY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Indian Horses Starred in Classes III and IV.

Mr. Gemini's RISING SUN 9-2, Whiteside 1

Mr. G. Subbarow's PRIDE OF INDIA 9-7, Brace 2

Raja Dhanrajgir's MINIVER 8-2, Evans 3

Mr. M. D. Petit's MAZARIN 7-7, Simpson 4

Tote Paid Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 16 and Rs. 21 for places

Favourite: Rising Sun.

All ran.

Won by head, 3 lengths, 3|4 length.

Time: 1 min. 16 secs.

Winner trained by E. Reymond.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

Madame Neim's SARKHAT 7-13 Selby 1

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's AZIZA 8-10 Brace 2

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAJHOOL 8-5 Obaid 3

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's THOUSAND DOLLARS 8-12 W. Sibbritt 4

Not run: Advocate 7-9.

Won by 2 lengths. 2-1|2 lengths 1 length.

Time: 1min. 23-3|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 60 and Rs. 39 for places.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib

THE ROYSTON PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III

Mr. Gemini's GARDEN WARBLER 8-6 Whiteside 1

Mr. Eve's PRESSMAN 8-3 Brace 2

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's MR. PIP 7-10 Selby 3

H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow's ASSAULT-AT-ARMS 9-0 E. Britt 4

Not run: Flippant 8-3.

Won by 1|2 length, 2 lengths short-head.

Time: 1min. 41-3|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 57 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 14 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV

Mr. M. Ali Asker's DOMINIC 9-0 Meekings 1

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's ROSE OF PERSIA II 7-11 W. Sibbritt 2

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SOLTERO 8-11 Obaid 3

Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's GALUMPH II 7-12 Simpson 4

Not run: Miniver 8-9, Naidor 8-6, The Right Man 7-12.

Tote paid Rs. 37 for win, Rs. 25, Rs. 69 and Rs. 47 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIVAJI THE GREAT 7-7 E. Britt 1

H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's INFLATION 7-7 Orne 2

Mr. Mahomedali's LOCH NESS 7-11 Whiteside 3

Mrs. Marbeth's MANCLARE 9-6 Marrable 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 212 for win, Rs. 46, Rs. 48 and Rs. 86 for places.

Winner trained by N. D. Bhosle.

THE ROYSTON PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Sir Homi Mehta's NASU 9-2 Selby ....., 1

Mr. H. Romer's MAROC 7-12 Marrable 2

Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's RIGOLETTA 8-5 E. Britt .. 3

Mr. Mahomedalli's CAVALIER 8-8 W. Sibbritt 4

Not run: King of France 8-8 and Archmoon 8-2.

Tote paid Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 26 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

Gunboat Jack Beats Frank Malinao On Points

(From Our Correspondent)

COLOMBO, Nov. 11.

The return boxing contest between Gunboat Jack and Frank Malinao, for the Middle-weight Championship of the Orient, which was postponed on Thursday, November 3, owing to uncertain weather condition, was fought last night at the Empire Stadium, before a large gathering and ended in a victory for the Champion.

From the first round Gunboat Jack gave his opponent a bad time inflicting heavy punishment until the 14th round when Malinao sprang a surprise by landing couple of heavy swings which made Jack groggy.

Malinao won only one round, out of 15 three-minutes rounds.

Gunboat Jack will be shortly leaving for Australia to fight some of the champions in "Down Under" and Frank Malinao will go to Calcutta, during Christmas Week to fight Suares for the Light-heavy-weight Championship of India.

Solution For Poverty And Unemployment

Question Raised In Bombay Legislative Assembly

(From Our Special Correspondent)
POONA, Nov. 12.

The Bombay Legislative Assembly began work 15 minutes late this morning as there was no quorum at 8 o'clock.

After interpellations were over Mr. R. A. Khedgikar moved his resolution which runs as follows:

This Assembly recommends to the Government to constitute an Economic and Industrial Council for collaboration with all other provinces for the initiation, establishment and development of suitable industries having regard to the easy availability of raw materials as also of markets for finished products and keeping in view the special objective of establishing co-operating and complimentary industries.

SOLVING UNEMPLOYMENT

Commending his resolution Mr. Khedgikar said that the House need not be surprised to see labour representative bring such resolution. Their opposition was not so much to the development of industries as it was to the present order of society. In dustrial development would do away with the problem of unemployment. But industrial development meant capital and it was necessary that capitalists instead of hoarding their money in banks, utilised it to the development of industries.

Mr. D. N. Wandekar pointed out that the National Planning Commission appointed by the Congress President would be doing more in this direction than such council as recommended by this resolution would do.

Mr. Jhabvala supported the resolution.

Mr. M. C. Ghia pointed out that the Merchants Chamber had adopted a similar resolution long ago. He regretted that the Industrial Advisory Committee had no power to co-operate with other provinces and Government might therefore do well to accept the suggestion contained in the resolution.

Mr. B. A. Khimji wanted to move an amendment to the resolution to the effect that Government, instead of constituting the Council as urged in the resolution should co-operate with the the industrial Planning Commission appointed by the Congress President.

The amendment however could not be moved as the chair ruled it to be out of scope of the resolution.

"NOT PRACTICABLE"

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for local self-government said that Government were one with the object of the resolution namely solution of the problem of unemployment and poverty but his opinion was that the method suggested in the resolution namely the appointment of an Industrial Council was not practicable. The Bombay Government could not compel other provincial Governments to co-operate with such a body if they instituted one. Supposing that this Government succeeded in persuading other provinces to co-operate with such a body, it will also mean that they have to appoint similar bodies. Even after this had been done, questions as to how were they to work and confer and where to meet would remain. Continuing the Minister stated that it would rather be the task of the Central Government to lay some general policy in this matter. But the Government of India had failed to do anything of the sort and give lead in that direction. Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, had however recently moved in the matter and the Conference of Ministers of Industries of several provinces had been convened at Delhi to consider this very question amongst others.

Consequent to that a committee for that purpose had been appointed. The Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries, Madras was the convener of that Committee and he had been keeping in constant touch with provinces and states and had been getting good response. The best course for the Bombay Government under these circumstances would be to co-operate with the National Planning Committee and Planning Commission. In that connection this Government were prepared to co-operate with other provinces. Government had made their policy about Labour already clear but at the same time it was their duty to see that the Industry prospered and Government were thinking of liberalising State Aid rules to the Industry.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar then withdrew his resolution after which the House adjourned to Monday.

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SUTTA GAMBLING NOT INCREASING

Munshi's Reply In Bombay Assembly

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Nov. 12.

"Government's information is that Satta gambling is not on increase It is believed that there has been some decline" stated Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister replying to a question of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala in the Bombay Assembly to-day.

Mr. G. V. Mavalankar was in the chair.

The Minister replied that one Bhogilal Chunilal reported several cases to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to show that there was rise in Satta gambling, but added that his information when forwarded to police officers concerned for verification and necessary action was found to be extremely unsatisfactory and unreliable, and he was therefore not allowed to take active part in assisting any raids contemplated

The Minister replied in negative to a question whether they were aware that some of police inspectors, sub-inspectors, sergeants, jamadars, havildars, etc., were regularly paid by Suttorias.

In reply to a further inquiry the Minister stated that 375 raids were made in 1937 in the Presidency exclusive of Bombay City and out of 649 persons arrested, 439 had been convicted, 190 discharged or acquitted, 13 were awaiting trial and 7 released for insufficient evidence.

The same figures for 1938 till June end were 158|443|264|89 and 90 respectively.

In Bombay City, the Minister went on, 844 raids were made in 1937 and out of 1784 persons arrested, 277 were convicted, 269 acquitted and 1236 were awaiting trial. In 1938 upto June end 503 raids were made and out of 1310 persons arrested 282 were convicted, 126 acquitted and 902 were awaiting trial.

The Minister further denied that they had any knowledge that some of the Criminal Intelligence Department Officers were in league with gamblers and added that if a police officer was guilty of misconduct in connection with gambling he was liable to severe punishment.

'Sutta' Gambling On Decline

Asked if Government did not think it advisable to appoint a committee similar to the Anti-Corruption Committee of the United Provinces Government, the Hon. Mr. Munshi replied that the Anti-Corruption Committee can do nothing to prevent gambling because the two things were entirely different.

Replying to a supplementary question of Mr. Wandrekar, the Minister stated that Satta gambling was on the decline was the inference from the facts available to the police. It was the inference of the police officers in charge.

NOT 'BONA FIDE' CHARGES

Munshi On Vague Allegations Against Police And C. I. D

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Nov. 12.

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar asked in the Assembly to-day if Government were aware that there was a general feeling that some of police officers, both C.I.D. and other were in league with gamblers. The Hon. Mr. Munshi replied "these allegations have been made but in so vague terms that they cannot be actionable. If anybody is willing to give me specific facts, Government is willing to have these charges investigated Usually the charges are so cleverly made and so assiduously circulated that the general public believe them but it is impossible to prove them.

Mr. Jhabvala asked if it would not be advisable to adopt some means by which the burden of proving the allegations will lie on the complainant.

The Hon. Mr. Munshi said that at the instance of several gentlemen who furnished him what they called facts he personally went into them but did not find any substance therein. There were then only two courses open. If some person came forward to make specific charges, Government can ask a police officer to sue him for defamation. In that case the allegations can be proved in a court of law. The other alternative is to have an administration tribunal. I am quite willing to appoint a committee if any member or any journalist who wants to purge the police force of corruption is prepared to send me specific charges against named official The specific charges will then be investigated But anything more. Government cannot do and so long as this challenge is not taken up by any member of the public Government must assume that charges are not "bona-fide" and properly made.

Extradition Proceedings Stayed

Travancore Bank Directors Case

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate stayed until further orders the extradition proceedings pending in his court in respect of the Directors of Travancore National and Quilon Bank now in liquidation in view of the following order from Local Government:—

"Whereas information has been received that a formal application for special leave to appeal against the order of the Madras High Court refusing 'Habeas Corpus' to K. C. Mammen Mappillai, C. P. Mathen, K. M. Eapen and K. V. Verghese has been lodged in the Privy Council on 7th November and that further hearing of the matter has been adjourned for one week, the Government in exercise of powers conferred by Section 15 of the Extradition Act which has been delegated to them direct that further extradition proceedings in respect of all these persons in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate be stayed pending further orders of Government".

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has intimated the Superintendent of Penetentiary not to produce them before him until further instructions from him in view of Government order.—A. P.

Madras Govt. Instructions To London Solicitors

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

It is understood, that the Madras Government have instructed the India Office Solicitors in London, to oppose the Travancore National and Quilon Bank Directors' application before the Privy Council.—A. P.

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WAS PROTEST STRIKE A SUCCESS?

Home Minister's Revealing Figures: 80 p.c. Workers Vote Confidence

FIRST READNG OF LABOUR BILL PASSED IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE).

POONA: November 12.

Eighty per cent. of the workers of Presidency, who attended work on Monday, Nov. 7, the day on which a General Strike as a protest against the Trades Disputes Bill, was organised, had voted confidence in that measure and in Ministry, asserted the Hon. Mr. Munshi, when he quoted facts and figures in the Bombay Council to-day.

He showed that in Bombay no other industry than the Textile was affected and there too 58 per cent. had not joined the strike.

The Council carried the first reading of the Bill to-day and is discussing the second reading.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Bombay Legislative Council met at 12 noon and resumed discussion on the first reading of the Trade Disputes Bill.

The Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, President, was in the chair.

Mr. S. C. Joshi continuing his overnight speech opposing the measure referred to the general strike organised as a protest against this Bill on Monday last and stated that its success was indicative of the working class opposition to the Bill.

He stated that he had moved in the Labour area in Bombay on that day and was convinced that about 80 per cent of workkers had participated in it. 130,000 of them had attended the rally at Kamgar Maidan that evening and that was another proof of the opposition.

CLAIM REPUDIATED

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi congratulated Mr. Joshi on the Bill. He could not, however, subscribe to the former's contention that 80 per cent of workers had joined that strike. His information and facts which he had gathered in that connection showed that it was otherwise. Although strike was called a general strike the railways, tramways, buses, taxis or any other industry was not involved in it.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Even the textile industry in Bombay which was the major participant in the strike was not vitally affected. Out of a total of 67 mills two remained closed that day having worked on the previous day. In the remaining 65 mills out of a total 1,16,804 textile workers in the City, 65.114, had attended work that day, a percentage yielding 58 of attendance. In the silk industry 1648 out of 1961 had attended, yielding 84 per cent attendance.

IN WORKSHOPS

Continuing the Hon. Mr. Munshi said that at the G.I.P. Rly. workshop at Matunga 2,650 out of 2,925, that is 91 per cent, attended. In the Parel workshop of the G.I.P. Rly, 3,722 out of 4,127 attended—90 per cent. At the B.B.C.I. workshop at Parel 2,301 out of 2,703 had attended—85 per cent. At Dadar B.E.S.T. workshop 734 out of 773 attended,—95 per cent. In the leather factories 269 out of 301 attended,—89 per cent. At the Foras Road Municipal workshop 200 out of 250 attended,—80 per cent. So far for the City of Bombay. The figurs were more valuable than they looked.

IN MOFUSSIL CENTRES

The Hon. Mr. Munshi then gave figures for the mofussil centres. In 74 mills in Ahmedabad 93,482 workers turned up to work out of 95,000 which was 98 per cent. At Sholapur 12,896 out of 16,997 attended,—76 per cent. At Ambernath 230 out of 800 turned up for work—29 per cent. The Chemical Mills there worked with full swing. At Dhulia the percentage was the lowest, 446 out of 2667 attending—17 per cent. At Amalner both mills were closed, it being the bazar day. At Jalgaon both mills worked with full compliment. Attendance at Chalisgaon was 60 per cent. At Gokak out of 600 workers 522 attended—87 per cent. At Poona, the Mundhava Paper Mills and thirty presses were closed voluntarily. Working was normal at Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag. At Broach, mills were closed on account of 'Shuklateerth.'

Summed up, it would show that all told eighty per cent of workers of the Presidency had attended work that day and thus recording a vote of confidence in this Bill.

GAIN TO WORKERS

Continuing Hon. Mr. Munshi refuted certain arguments advanced by the previous speaker against the Bill. He said that proper organisation of unions, stopping of strikes, lightning and others, and stopping of lock-outs and victimi-

(Continued on Page 37).

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Bhavnagar were guests of honour at a luncheon offered by Grover A. Whalen, President of the New York World's Fair 1939, at the Terrace Club on the Fair Grounds, New York.

Following the luncheon the Maharaja and his party visited the site and expressed enthusiasm for the progress that has been made in construction work. The royal visitors are shown above with Mr. Whalen on the left. Other guests were: Prince K. S. Nirmal Kumar Sinhji and Prince K. S. Dharma Kumar Sinhji, brothers of His Highness, Dewan Anant P. Pattani, Prime Minister of Bhavnagar and Mrs. Pattani; Sirdar J. J. Singh, President of India Chamber of Commerce of America; H. S. Malik, India Government Trade Commissioner; Magan S. Dave, Vice-President of India Chamber of Commerce of America and Mrs. Magan S. Dave.

Down With Shadow Cabinets & Toy Legislatures

It Is Impossible To Delude Politically Conscious States' People, Says Kamaladevi

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

"The days when people could be fooled by such show of reforms are gone by. They are able to distinguish to-day the real from the unreal, and also unless the Thakore Saheb is prepared to concede the Praja Mandal's very elementary demands, it is not likely that the trouble there will cease".

Thus declared Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya in the course of an interview to the "United Press" on the latest developments in Rajkot State 'vis-a-vis' the appointment of the Administrative Council.

"The recrudescene of civil disobedience in Rajkot," said Mrs. Kamaladevi, "does not come as a surprise. The people in the States have become as wide awake as in British India, and their minimum demand for responsible Government under the aegis of the Maharaja is a justifiable one. The demands of the Praja Mandal were very elementary and could easily have been conceded had the Ruler and his new Dewan meant business. Instead of a clear declaration that responsible Government is the goal, the people were offered an Executive Council composed of the Thakore Saheb's own nominees To-day it is not possible to delude people who have become politically conscious by offering them toy legislatures, impotent councils and shadowy cabinets, which mean nothing to those who demand the substance, not the mere form. Such attempts at establishing democratic forms with the mere illusion of power have already been tried and failed in States like Mysore, Travancore Baroda, etc.

IN MYSORE & TRAVANCORE.

"The trouble in the States is spreading from one corner to the other. Vast sums are spent by the State authorities to discredit these movements and every agency is utilised to vitiate the straight political issue. The truce in Mysore is being utilised by the Government to consolidate its position, and while the Mysore State Congress is honestly striving to adhere strictly to the terms of the truce, the Government has failed to fulfil its obligations, and by dragging on the Reforms Committee's work interminably is shelving the entire question indefinitely. The Travancore Proclamation has not introduced even the 'status quo.' Victimisation is still going on. All the prisoners are not yet out. Above all, there is no sign of the Government recognising the claim of the people for responsible Government.

"While we have been clamouring for complete independence these ten years, the States' people are not likely to be deterred from realising so modest and moderate a measure as responsible Government under the aegis of the Maharajas."

"Anything short of this," Mrs. Kamaladevi concluded, "is bound not to satisfy the people. What these people demand is the absolute minimum and they are under the present conditions entitled to their claim."—United Press.

TRIPURI CONGRESS

Seth Govinddas "Unanimously Elected R. C. Chairman"

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 12.

Seth Govinddas, member of the Central Legislative Assembly was elected Chairman of the Tripuri Congress Reception Committee, unopposed this evening.

Seth Sheodas Daga, M.L.A., (Central) has been elected Chairman of the sub-Committee for funds collection and Seth Sugan Chand Rathi as Chairman of Finance sub-Committee.

The election of the Chairmen for several other sub-Committees was also held this evening, while the election for 24 other sub-Committees will be made before November, 20.—A. P.

PREPARATIONS FOR TRIPURI SESSIONS

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 11

Premier Shukla inaugurated the Congress Fortnight here yesterday to accelerate the activities in connection with the Tripuri session of the Congress. A procession and meeting were held and their appeal for funds at the meeting met with instantaneous response to the extent of Rs. 2,000 from Mr. Gajadhar Pateriya.

Over 1,25,000 primary members have been enrolled by the Mahakoshal Congress Committee this year.—United Press

ANTI-WAR DAY PUBLIC MEETING

(From Our Own Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Saturday.

A public meeting to observe the "anti-war day" celebrations was held last night at G P. P. High School when Sjt Purushottam Tricumdas presided.

The Anti-war resolution passed by the last Congress session at Haripura was read and unanimously passed.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas addressed the meeting and explained the significance of the idea behind the observance of "Anti-war Day."

WAS PROTEST STRIKE A SUCCESS?

(Continued from Page 36).

sation were essential to the promotion of industrial peace and the present Bill sought to achieve those objects. The main gain that workers derived under this Bill was that they were given an equal status with the employers with whom they could now directly and on the same footing, negotiate for redress of their grievances.

BUSINESSMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

Mr. B. N. Karanjia supported the Bill. Speaking as a businessman he said that the measure was beneficial to Labour and that Government had brought it with the best of motives and intentions. Resort to strikes by workers affected the economic condition of country and provision of compulsory conciliation and arbitration was, therefore, highly welcome.

Prof. Sohrab Davar further supported the Bill. He said that he sympathised with the workers as a class, but he hated strikes into which illiterate workers were often misguided.

STRIKE FUND

Dr. D. N. Deodhekar opposing the first reading of the Bill said that it took away the workers' right to strike which was contained in his right to sell his labour. He further objected to Clause 67, which prohibited even contributing to strike fund.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan supporting the Bill stated that the Congress had brought this Bill with a view to bring out a synthesis between Labour and Capital. The fundamental right of strike was the right of strike as prescribed by law and this legislation prescribed that right. That right could not be unrestricted, unregulated, unconditional and unconditioned.

MR. STONES' SUPPORT.

Mr. Frederic Stones supported the Bill. He said that the Bill fulfilled the purpose that both good employer and good employee should obtain the help of Law and of Government. It was calculated to promote healthy growth of Trade Unions by preventing extremists masquerading as leaders of Labour. The Bill might not be perfect. It might be a hotchpotch measure based on the idealism of one man, but he accepted Government's assurance that they would amend the Bills as soon as they found it necessary to do so.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim opposing the Bill characterised same as sugar coated pill brought by Government merely to strengthen their position. Otherwise, the Bill was neither in favour of Labour nor of millowners.

SLAVE UNIONS?

Mr. Shantilal Shah said that the Bill secured for workers invaluable benefits, namely, security from victimisation and right of collective bargaining. It was stated that the Bill might encourage Slave Unions. There was the Ahmedabad Union which was recognised by employers. It had done so much for workers and had evoked admiration from all. It had not feared to fight with employers and even to declare strikes whenever necessary. Could it then be called Slave Union?

BAN ONLY ON POLITICAL STRIKES

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher then replied to the points raised in the debate. He said that strikes declared with views of betterment of economic conditions of workers were genuine Trade Unions strikes but there were other strikes resorted to for political reasons. It was such strikes that were meant to be prohibited under the Bill.

DILATORY TACTICS FAIL

The House then divided on the motion and carried the first reading of the Bill by 17 votes to 6.

When the Hon. Kher moved that the Bill be read a second time. Mr. S. C. Joshi moved for circulation of the Bill to elicit public opinion for two months. This motion was thrown out by 6 votes to 15.

Mr. Joshi then moved another dilatory motion, namely, to refer the Bill to a Select Committee to report within two months. This also was negatived by 7 votes to 15 and the second reading of the Bill clause by clause was proceeded with. Clause one was then read and the House was considering Clause Two when the clock struck six and the House adjourned to 11-30 on Monday morning.

Saturday's Cricket

GOOD BATTING BY CHURY AND GHARAT

Match Against Islam Gymkhana

The Islam Gymkhana had their week-end fixture against the Hindu Representative XI. at the latter's ground, at the Kennedy Sea Face, which was the centre of attraction on Saturday due to the presence of Wazir Ali Dilawar Hussein, Abdul Latiff, Chippa and Balooch for the Muslims and Deep Chand, Roshan Lal and Prithvi Raj for the Hindus, all of whom have specially come down to Bombay to play in these trial matches, for the final selection of the teams, for the Pentangular Cricket Tournament.

Making first use of the wicket the Hindu XI were all out for a total of 212 on Saturday, P. J. Chury and R. G. Gharat, two local players, doing well with the bat. The former contributed a valuable 76, while the latter remained unbeaten with 65 to his credit.

Adul Latif, the Punjab University bowler, who gave an excellent form of himself with the ball, against Lord Tennyson's touring side at Lahore, when he bowled for the All-India Universities XI, has been invited by the Islam Gymkhana for trials. Latif was responsible for dismissing 5 of the Hindu batsmen though he allowed 110 runs.

Balooch and Chippa, both from Gujarat also bowled well, the former capturing 3 wickets for 44 runs and the latter 2 for 29.

Batting first Dr. Kanga's XI collected 76 runs for the loss of 1 wicket against the Cricket Club at the Brabourne Stadium, when the stumps were drawn on Saturday.

F. K. Nariman remained not out with 55, while M. P. Engineer was out for 21.

The following are the scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA (1st Innings)

Deep Chand, c. Kadri, b Baluch	1
L. B. Kenny, c G. Lalji, b A. Latiff	0
R. S. Nimbalker, c Macka, b A. Latiff	22
Roshanlal, c Macka, b Baluch	2
Prithvi Raj, c Y. Lalji, b A. Latiff	0
P. J. Chury, b Chippa	76
B. R. Patil, b Chippa	12
R. G. Gharat (not out)	65
K. H. Jobanputra, b Balooch	13
D. V. Koppiker l.b.w. A. Latiff	16
S. R. Godambe l.b.w. A. Latiff	0
Extras	5
Total	212

Bowling: A. Latiff 5 for 110, Baluch 3 for 44 and Chippa 2 for 29.

DR. KANGA'S XI (1st Innings)

F. K. Nariman batting	55
M. P. Engineer, c Raja of Jath b Dowson	21
Total (for 1 wicket)	76

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc/s).

a. m.

8-0 You Asked for it 8-30 Selected by Jamilabai Adawji 11-30 Khan Saheb Rahmat Khan of Dharwar.

12-0 noon A I R Duettists.

p. m.

12-5 Sarod and Sur-Kanan 12-15 Sawai Gandharv 1-5 Lunch Hour Music 2-0 Close down 3-30 All Children's Hour 4-30 Close down 5-30 A Variety Programme 6-0 Khan Saheb Rahmat Khan 6-20 Master Ratnakant 6-30 C S Venkatram of Chidambaram 6-50 AIR Quartet 7-0 Hiralal Nakshigara of Surat 7-20 A Vichitra Been Recital 7-35 Variety 8-0 Short Story of the Day 8-15 The Bombay Radio Orchestra 8-25 Naqd Sauda 9-0 The News (Hindustani) 9-15 Listeners' Letters By Miss Leister 9-30 The News 9-50 The Week in Sport A talk by A. F. S. Talyarkhan 10-5 Sawai Gandharv 11-0 Epilogue. Close down

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s) 8-0 to 9-0 a.m. The same as in Bombay I

31.4 metres (9.550 kc/s) 11-30 to 2-0 The same as in Bombay I

31.4 metres (9.550 kc/s) 3-30 to 4-30 The same as in Bombay I

61 metres (4,905 kc/s) 5-30 p.m. The same as in Bombay I 6-30 Evensong 7-35 The same as in Bombay I 11-0 Epilogue. Close down

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

a. m.

8-0 Morning Notes on the Cornet 8-5 Morning Melodies 8-34 Instrumental Interlude 8-45 Rafiqabai 9-6 Vilayat Khan 9-20 Rafiqabai 9-30 For Our Young Listeners 10-0 Close Down

12-0 noon From the Silver Screen: 4

p. m.

6-0 Rafiqabai 6-10 A Sarinda Recital 6-15 His Choices 6 35 Umra Zia Begam 7-0 For Villagers Only 7-45 For the Classical Lover 8-10 Indu Bhushan Deb 8-15 Umra Zia Begam 8-30 Rafiqabai 9-15 The Evening News In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Leo Bajtek A Violin recital 10-10 Ossie Ludwig 10-25 V U D Trio 10-55 Late News

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

p. m.

5-0 Shimati Lakshmi Ammal of Pudukotah 5-45 K S Narayanaswami Iyer; Veena 6-30 Kandadevi Tiruvengadam Iyengar: Vocal 7-15 The Esplanade 7-30 Kandadevi Triuvengadam Iyengar; Vocal 8-30 A K Subba Rao: Flute 9-30 A K Subba Rao: Flute.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93 (21.63 Mc/s) GSH 13.97 m. (31.47 Mc/s) GSG 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s) GSG 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s).

p. m.

4-15 Philip Marteli and his Forum Theatre Orchestra 5-0 As I See it: 6 5-15 The Broadhurst Septet 5-45 Tunes to Remember 2 6-5 Religious Service 6-55 Sunday News, Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary and Saturday Sport.

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m.) 13.93 m (21.53 Mc/s GSH 13.97m. (21.47 Mc/s) GSG 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s) GSD (to 9-30 p.m.) 19.76m. (15.18 Mc/s) GSF 19.82 m (15.14 Mc/s) GSE 25.29m. (11.86 Mc/s) GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 25.53m. (11.75 Mc/s)

p m

7-30 Notes from the Royal Library: 6 7-45 Religious Service 8-35 The Music of Schumann Lieder recital by Betty Bannerman (Contralto) 8-55 Troise and his Mandoliers With Don Carlos 9-30 Sunday News, Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary Greenwich Time Signal at 9-45 p.m. 10-0 Tom Jenkin and the Grand Hotel From the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne 10-30 Close down.

10-50 to 11-45 p. m. Arabic Programme GSC 31.32 metres (9.53 Mc/s.)

JWALA BANK, LIMITED

Head Office, AGRA
Estd. 1923.

BRANCHES.

Agra—City.
Aligarh—City.
Allahabad—City.
Benares—City.
Bombay—New Queens Road.
Bangalore—South Parade.
Cawnpore—Meston Road.
Calcutta—Park Street.
Delhi—Chandni Chowk.
Dehra Dun—Mussoorie Road.
Ferozabad—City.
Jhansi—Civil Lines.
Kasganj—City.
Lucknow—Aminabad Park.
Mirzapur—Adjoining Courts.
Madras—Mount Road.
Nagpur—Kings Way.
Poona—East Street.
Patna—Frazar Road.

Capital Authorised	One Crore.
Capital Called For, and fully paid up	Six Lacs.
Assets	Thirty-three lacs, forty thousand.
Profits	Eighty-nine thousand.
Bad Debts	Nil.

RATE ON DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits. 24 months and 12 months. 4 per cent., and 3 per cent. p.a.; Savings Bank, withdrawable by cheque once a week not exceeding Rs. 1,000, 2 1/2 per cent., p.a.; Current Accounts, interest 1 per cent. p.a. on monthly minimum balances of Rs. 500 and over.

SAFETY AND ADVANTAGES.

(1) Old established Bank; (2) Better Rate of interest on Deposits; (3) No Bad Debts left; (4) Cash Ratio 19 per cent. of Deposits; (5) The Chairman, himself, has laid out five lacs of his own; (6) Further five lacs in Life Policies for Reserves; (7) Making profits of about a lac yearly, after meeting all expenses what more can be expected.

W. B. DAWSON and JWALA PRASAD.
A. H. CHAMPION, General Manager. CAPT. P. K. BANERJEE, Directors. Banker, Chairman.

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS UP

Cotton Moving Into Loan

GOLD ACTIVE ON GOOD SUPPORT

BOMBAY: November 12.

NEW YORK COTTON

The Cotton displayed better sentiment in view of the fact that it is still going into loan. Trade and foreign buying with some covering purchases contributed to prevailing strength. Liquidation caused sudden fall towards the close.

BULLION

London Gold was active and recorded a further rise of 1-1/2d. Silver was unchanged.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

With the improvement in Liverpool, local prices advanced, but fell back towards the close.

Linseed was active on increased enquiry, but volume of business continued slow

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

New York, Nov. 12.

Previous closing	8.50
To-day's opening	8.55
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	8.52
Difference	+.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Previous closing	4.83
To-day's opening	4.83
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	4.85
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 158-8
July August	Rs. 160-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 12.

The New York cotton displayed decidedly improved sentiment due to the fact that cotton was still moving into loan while Eastern cables also contributed to prevailing steadiness.

The trading in March commenced at 8.55 i.e. five points higher than the previous closing. Prices early advanced on trade and foreign buying with some covering purchases, while later, the market advanced further on renewed buying but towards the close sudden fall occurred following liquidation and outside selling with March closing at 8.52.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Nov. 12.

The trading in Broach April/May commenced at Rs. 158/10. The price, after declining to Rs. 157-14, improved and closed higher at Rs. 158-12.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 12.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.54/8.53) 8.62/8.62
January (8.44/8.44) 8.53/8.53
March (8.46/8.46) 8.55/8.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

American January (4.81) 4.83
American March (4.83) 4.85
Egyptian January (7.71) 7.73
Egyptian March (7.64) 7.66

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Nov. 12.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6

IUTE

First Marks C I F. Continent New Crop November December (£19 1/8 sellers) £19 1/16 paid and value.
Dundee November (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
Lightning November (£21) £21

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov. 12.

Previous closing	4.73 3/4
To-day's opening	4.73 3/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.72 15/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 12.

Previous closing	4.73.78
To-day's opening	4.73.81
To-day's closing	4.73.78

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Nov. 12.

Previous closing	178.88
To-day's opening	178.88
To-day's closing	178.88

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 12.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.73.81 and then advanced to 4.73.78 on scattered buying. Subsequent movements were small.

Franc opened at 178.88 and continued steady with minor variations.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.347) 13.346
New York on Bombay (35.43) 35.43
Berlin in Bombay (88 3/8) 88 1/4
London on Milan (90.12) 90.06
London on Shanghai (0-8) 0-8
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-6-7 1/2) £7-6-9
Silver (19 5/8d) 19 5/8d

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/8 buyers) 8 3/8 paid and buyers.

Forward January March (8 1/2 paid and sellers) 8 7/16 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay November December (£10 3/4 sellers) £10 3/4 sellers

Linseed Calcutta November (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata November (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal December (£9 15/16 sellers) £9 3/4 sellers

METALS

London, Nov. 11.

Tin (£214 1/4 buyers £214 1/2 sellers. Firm) £214 1/4 buyers £214 1/2 sellers. Firm.

Lead (£16 1/4 buyers £16 5/16 sellers. Barely steady) £16 1/8 buyers £16 1/4 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£52 1/2 to £63 1/2) £52 1/4 to £53 1/4

Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Liverpool wheat closing quotation for December is 53 3/4d. The previous close was 52 5/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Nov. 12.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Speculators bought and sold. Market quietly steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 12.

Spot (19 5/8d) 19 5/8d.
Forward (19 5/16d) 19 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 12.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-6-7 1/2) £7-6-9

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 12.

SILVER			
Silver ready	50	12	0
Silver Magshar	50	11	0
Silver Posh	50	11	3
GOLD			
Gold ready	36	10	0
Gold Magshar	36	10	3
Gold Posh	36	10	9
Sovereign	23	8	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Wheat January	3	14	0
Wheat May	3	1	3
Linseed May	4	11	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 53 3/8d. The market was fairly active on scattered support but business was restricted owing to holiday in America.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 12.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

3½% GOVT. PAPER Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 12.

3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 98-8-6 at 2 p.m.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 12.

General Motors (dol 53 1/2) dol 53 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 38 5/8) dol 37 7/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 69 1/8) dol 70 3/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 113

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 11th November 1938. amounted to £400.000.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING

A condolence meeting on account of the sad demise of Seth Bhawanji Karsandas a leading citizen of Santacruz and a prominent businessman of Bombay was held at Anandilal Podar High school last night with Seth Tulsidas Khimji in the chair.

Amongst those present were Sjts. J. K. Mehta, Devi Das Desai, Chandulal Mody, Ramdeo Podar, Smt. Gangaben Patel and Smt. Mudrikaben Anjaria and several others.

Dr. M. C. Davar, Propaganda Secretary of the Punjab Homoeopath's Association, has sent a wire to the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, protesting against the Medical Practitioners' Bill which, he says, will seriously affect the Homoeopaths.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Nov. 12.
(SPECIAL CABLE.)

On the Money Market, the ease with which borrowers obtained loans was very pronounced and over 5/8 per cent was rarely paid for accommodation from non-clearing quarters against bonds. The cheapness of money, however, prevented discount brokers securing their Treasury Bills at a better rate than last week but the markets allotment of bills showed a slight increase which imparted a steadier tendency.

Wall Street closed firm.

SMALL TURNOVER ON CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Jutes there is practically nothing fresh to report in this section to-day prices in the speculative issues ruled almost in same level as those of yesterday while volume of business was limited coals these revealed no fresh feature. The prices kept fully firm. Teas rather dull market miscellaneous speculative issues kept steady while other industrials did not show much activity to-day Govt. securities steady.

Closing transactions Govt. securities three and half per cent Govt. paper 98/8.

Cottons New Victoria annas thirteen.

Coals Aidih 5/2, Amalgamated 25/12, Bengal 341, Bengal Giridih 2/2, Burra Dhemo 3/12, Burrakur 14/14, Dhemomain 13/2, Equitable 36/12, Hurriladih 15/14, Jainty Central 2/3, Lakurka 8/8, Mundulpore 10/4, New Beerbhoom (pref) 15/4, North Damuda 5/6, Pure Sitalpore 10/12, c div Raneegunge 34/8, Seebpore 20/12 prem, Singaran B 1/14, Talcher 1/5, Union 26/12, West Jamuria 34.

Jutes Budge Budge pref 154, Howrah 51/6, Kamarhatty 477, Lawrence pref 129,

Miscellaneous Burma Corpn. 6/9, Consolidated tin 6/11, Indian copper 2/8, Karanpura Development 10/14, Dalmia cement ord 9/14, ro pref 96/8, Burn and Co. ordy 267/8 small lot, Hukumchand steel ord 8/2, Indian iron 31/11, Indian malleable casting defd 2/1, Nation iron 4/12, Steel corpn. ord 8/12, B I corpn. pref 157, Tide water oil 12/12, Papers Titaghur paper (pref ord) 4/2 do a ordy 14/10 do b ordy 14/10, Human property defd 1/4, Shipping Calcutta Landing and Shipping 204, India General Navgn. ord 101.

Teas New Terai 11 (eom).—A.P.

Poona Weather Summary

POONA, Nov. 12.

The severe cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal has rapidly weakened into a depression with centre about 50 miles west of Chittagong.

The western disturbance caused slight rise in temperature in Baluchistan. There has been widespread rain in Assam and east and south Bengal with a few light showers in Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Barisal and Shillong 3 inches each; Cherrapunji 2; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Cox's Bazar and Chittagong 1½ each; Gauhati and Silchar 1 each; Port Blair 3/4; Tezpur and Naaryangonj 3/4 each; Jessore ½; Mymensingh 1/4.—A.P

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12-11-1938

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.079 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.8 degrees 3.7 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.2 degrees 2.8 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 117 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 12 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 12-11-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.8 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.08 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 12

Yesterday New York cotton market was closed and Liverpool market closed at a rise of 5 points. In the local market Broach A/M delivery was expected to open at Rs. 158 and it opened steady at Rs. 158/8 and improved to Rs. 158/10 but realising appeared and prices declined to Rs. 158/2. Later the market was steady at Rs. 158/4 with a moderate turnover.

Liverpool market opened unchanged and later on was quoted one point up. The local market was fairly steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M	Rs.	158	12 0
Broach J/A		160	10 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra D/J		144	6 0
Oomra March		144	14 0
F G M G—			
Bengal D/J		121	6 0
Bengal March		122	10 0

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Nov 11

GIZA—	
Spot	8.15—0
November	7.56+3
January	7.72+4
March	7.65+4
May	7.61+4
GIZA NO. 2—	
January	7.83+3
March	7.85+3
May	7.82+3
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.40+3
November	6.28+1
January	6.30+4
March	6.31+4
May	6.33+4
July	6.34+4
October	6.21+3
November	6.13+3

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Nov 12

Sampin Yarns opening:	
November delivery	204.00
Sampin Yarns closing:	
November delivery	204.00
January delivery	203.20

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Nov 11

SAKELS—	
November	13.76—0
January	14.16—2
March	14.32—2
ASHMOUNI—	
December	11.09+5
February	11.14+4
GIZA—	
November	13.98+9
January	14.08+1
March	14.16+1

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov 12

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 2d. to £7-6-7 1/2 on weakness of sterling. London Paris Exchange rate was 4 points up at 178.88. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.73.78. London silver prices were unchanged at 19 5/8d. There was small business and the market was steady. New York market was closed. London Bombay Spot parity is Rs. 51-15-6 and forward is Rs. 51-4-0. The local market in the absence of any important change in foreign markets was quiet but steady with a moderate business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and were quoted as under:—

GOLD			
Ready	36	9	9
Magsar delivery	36	10	0
Magsar Tejimandi	0	3	3
Posh delivrey	36	10	3
Posh Tejimandi	0	5	6
SILVER			
Ready	50	12	0
Kartak delivery	50	12	0
Magsar delivery	50	12	0
Magsar Tejimandi	0	10	6

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 11

Spot	19 5/8
Forward	19 5/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 11

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-6-7 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, Nov 12

Copper	£47 1 8
Lead	£16 13 9
Spelter	£14 15 0
Tin	£215 15 0

LONDON SUGAR

London, Nov 12

December ..... sh. 5 9d.

Tata Steels Close At Highest Level Of The Week

SUDDEN RUSH OF BUYERS AT CLOSE

Heavy Liquidation Well Absorbed

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

Yesterday the Wall Street market was closed and London Stock Exchange was fairly steady with a better demand for industrials and Aircraft issues as a merger plan is under consideration to meet the huge aramament demand.

The local market was quiet to-day with a slightly increased realising and the whole list assumed sagging tendency.

At the opening the market was fairly firm and as soon as the demand was satisfied prices eased off. The decline particularly in Tata Steel Shares was more orderly and there were minor rallies while new low levels attracted moderate support.

It may be noted that the market was strong to firm upto Thursday and naturally called for some adjustments. Even under best conditions prices cannot move every day as such a course will render technical state very weak.

Thus the professional realising which commenced yesterday was again present to-day. This process of liquidation is making the market brood and those who are inclined to hold bullish ideas can have a chance to enter the market and Bears may be able to cover their unprotected short interest.

The most interesting feature of the rise this week is that we had a stable improvement and there were no runaway movements. This means that speculative operators were cautious and professionals did not like to flare up prices.

Thus with stable condition of the market, the present reaction is not likely to go much further as to create any nervousness among weak holders but lower levels will attract more support and replacement buying by professionals.

Cotton Mill shares in the absence of any support were easy but present prices seem attractive. A dividend of Rs. 5 on Associated Cements failed to induce any selling pressure.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1527 and after improving in to Rs. 1530 declined to Rs. 1490 and rallied to Rs. 1500. Towards the close there was increased demand and prices improved to Rs. 1530 and even after the close of the market there were buyers at Rs. 1540. Thus Tata Steel Dfds. closed at the highest level of the week.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

100	Ahmd. Advance	420	0
200	BOMBAY DYEING	895	0
100	CENTURY	269	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	247	0
100	COLABA	151	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	325	0
1.	E D Sassoon	0 5	9
100	Finlay	120	0
100	GOKAK	157	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,700	0
100	Indore	55	0
100	Khatau	117	8
100	KOHINOOR	269	0
150	Laxmi	512	8
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	136	0
250	Model	47	8
50	MYSORE	92	8
200	NEW GREAT	240	0
100	Oosmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	230	0
25	Sassoon Silk	71	0
1,000	Sholapur	3100	0
50	SIMPLEX	83	0
100	SWADESHI	225	0
100	Swan	105	0
500	Vishnu	1227	8
1,000	Western	860	0
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda	112	12
25-50	Central	30	2
500	Imperial	1581	4
125-500	Imp. Conty.	385	0
50-100	India	146	0
100	Reserve Bank	115	8
5	Unions	5 11	0
	CEMENTS.		
100	Associated	111	8
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire	696	4
15-100	Jupitor	13	4
20	Mercantile	52	0
15-100	New India	38	10
200	Oriental	4325	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	2
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ah. Old	139	6
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,450	0
10	Ajmer	12	2
10	Amalgmd.	13	0
50	Bombay Tram	123	0
100	Bombay Suburban	142	8
10	Broach	10	4
100	Karachi	185	0
100	Poona	156	4
100	Surat	167	8
100	TATA HYDRO	157	8
1,000	TATA POWER	1,340	0
	RAILWAYS.		
100	Ahmedabad Prantij	938	12
100	C. Province	100	4
100	Dn Baramati	103	4
100	Gujarat	100	4
100	Mandra Bhon	99	4
100	Pachora Jamner	97	4
100	Sara Serajgunj	101	0
500	Tapti Valley	726	4
	MINING.		
9	Burma Corp	6	11
2sh	Indian Coppor	2	8
10	Indian Iron and Steel	31	12
10	Shivrajpur	52	8
75	TATA STEEL DFDS	1,530	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD	318	8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	321	0
60	BELAPUR SUGAR	186	0
00-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	850	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	222	0
125	B BURMA	538	12
50	Bombay Conty	188	12
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3 9	6
50	BOM TELEPHONE	84	8
100	I. BLEACHING	127	0
50	I. Invest Trust	42	0
100	I. Radio Defd	390	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	385	10
100	Port Canning	73	12
30	Premier Con. XD	66	0
15	Scindia	20	1
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	42	0
	PREFERENCE.		
5	1/2 Amalgmad (T. F.)	106	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

Bombay Dyeing (896/4) 896, 887, 890, 885, 895, 893, 896, 895.
Century (298), 269, 267, 263, 269.
Central India (249) 247, 244, 246, 247.
Kohinoor (270) 271, 269, 268, 269.
New Great (241) 240, 236, 237, 240.
Simplex (83/8) 83.
Swadeshi (226) 227, 223, 225.
Associated Cement (110-8) 109/8, 110/8, 109/4, 110/4, 111/4, 111/8
Andhra (1,447) 1,450.
Tram. Ord. (123/8) 123/8.
Tata Hydro (158) 158, 157|8
Tata Power (1340) 1345, 1335, 1340
T. Steel Dfd. (1512|8) 1527, 1530, 1507, 1512, 1492, 1510, 1525, 1530
T. Steel Ord. (313|8) 316, 314, 312, 313|8, 312, 318|8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (160|8) 160|8, 159|12
Bellapur (186) 186|8, 185, 182|8, 186
B. Steam (220), 221, 222.
B. Burma (542) 542, 535, 537, 535, 540, 538|12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov 12

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/8
2 3/4 per cent 1940/52 Loan	99/10
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	111/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/14
3 per cent 1963/65	98/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	105/6
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	108/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	102/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/2
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	116/12
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	130

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov 12

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32
March 1/6 1/16 April/October
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 284
Bank's buying T T 280 3/4
Bank's buying D D 280 1/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,315
Bank's buying T T 1,349
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 78
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 5/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47 3/8
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 87
CROSS RATE—
New York London closed 11th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 12th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 12th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 1/16 12th instant
Java London 8.72 12th instant
London Paris 178.88 11th instant
London Belgium 28.00 1/2 1 h instant
London Switzerland 20.93 3/4 11th instant
London Berlin 11.83 1/4 11th instant
London Stockholm 19.41 3/8 11th instant
London New York 4.73.78 11th instant
London Amsterdam 8.73 1/4 11th instant
London Italy 90.06 11th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £7-6-5 1/2 10th instant
Gold £7-6-7 1/2 11th instant
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 10th instant
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 11th instant
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 10th instant
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 11th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 10th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 11th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 10th instant
London discounts 3 months 17/32 to 9/16 per cent 11th instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 10th instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 11th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,492	8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam XD	293	12
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	72	12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	572	8
	1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	10	4
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 2nd	97	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150	0
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1,583	12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	2 6	0
7½	Tata Steel 2nd	159	12
7	p.c. Vishnu	717	8
	DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	102	8
6	p.c Andhra Valley	107	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	12
7	p.c Sholapur	75	6
6	p.c. Tata Hydro.	108	8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

ART IN CIVICS

(Continued From Page 17)

rect representation of art should be insisted upon by the public and encouraged by the authorities. It should be added that the co-ordination of the art-schools, if any, will prove invaluable to the problem of civic planning.

Civic Recognition Of Artists

Philanthropists, aristocrats, industrialists, merchants and political leaders are generally the elite of the civic population in India. Memorials to and associations of the names of artists with streets and roads are conspicuous by their absence. Disregard for the artist is detrimental to the progress of art. The artist should be respected as much as other citizens who contribute to the welfare of the community. The position of the artist as a creator in the society cannot be vindicated unless the public opinion gravitates towards the vital problem of art. Elegance of art emanates from encouragement to the artist.

Inartistic Civic Planning

Plans of public convenience sometimes in the hearts of beautiful localities, erection of some of the finest statues on ugly sites and corners frequently with

"SMILE"
(By Miss Elizabeth Brunner)

massive backgrounds, sparsity and disproportionate planning of gardens and parks and roads with ungraceful frontages of the slodgy houses, will remain as everlasting monuments to the collective artistic sense of a body which does not recognise art as a potent source of the civic splendour and vehicle of the aesthetic expression.

Indian Art—A Dynamic Force

The ravages of the westernisation have been responsible for the starvation of the Indian artist and the stagnation of his art; in spite of that Indian art has not petered out but is capable of producing beauty which can evoke universal admiration, if it is exquisitely developed and judiciously harnessed to the utilitarian ends. No civic institution should be worthy of the name unless it reflects the artistic individuality of its country.

Bombay Oriental Or Occidental

Though the process of the expansion of Bombay is in full swing the city is devoid of a single artistic road or locality exclusively and exuberantly representative of the splendour of the traditional art of India. It is evidently the result of the perversion of civic ideals. Oriental and not occidental Bombay should be the objective of the civic administration. The municipality and the Government should coordinate their efforts in order to create at least one beauty spot in the city in which Indian art would be enshrined in its full majesty.

Smaller Towns More Neglectful

The municipalities of the smaller towns are more indifferent to the problem of art. Indiscriminate imitation of the civic planning of the cities is mainly their ideal. There are towns which abound in natural amenities and artistic potentialities which, if carefully organised with emphasis on Indian art, can transform themselves into fascinating Indian towns which can share the distinction enjoyed by some artistic towns of Europe.

Cultural Centres Indispensable

Inclusion of an adequate course of art in the curriculum of general education under the control of the municipality should be deemed as a great asset to the cultivation of the popular interest in art. Museums, art-galleries, theatres, public halls and libraries cannot be excluded from the conception of the modern civic life. The Municipality of Bombay is said to have earmarked a handsome sum of Rs. 40,00,000 for civic reconstruction. It has money to spend, but has not the mind to spend for Indian art. It ought to envisage the necessity of creating theatres and other institutions which are considered to be essential to the cultural life of the community. No civic organisation should be complete unless it is consecrated by the cultural centres

Artist In Public Life

The Kalyan Chitrakar Mandal has set an admirable precedence by inviting Mr. Achrekar, an eminent artist, to perform the opening ceremony of the exhibition organised by it. The prevailing fashion of inviting influential and prominent persons who are laymen in the field of art to preside over such functions has the advantage of creating their interest in art, but it does not mitigate the social injustice that it does to the artist. The rarity of the artistic functions is a great handicap on the public life of the artists. Exclusion of the artist from the legitimate sphere of his activities will threaten elimination of true art. An exponent of art can do better justice to the exhibition of art. Art should be considered as equivalent to wealth, educational qualifications or social influence, and exhibition and other functions connected with art should be utilised as occasions for honouring genuine artists.

Municipal Theatres

Emphasis was laid in these columns on the necessity of the municipal theatres on 18th September 1938. Since then a similar demand was made by the deputation that recently waited upon the Minister for Local Government. The scarcity of the dramatic theatres in Bombay and other towns of the Presidency is, at present, the crux of the problem of rescuing the theatrical art from the tide of the talkie. When there is a move to make museums obligatory on the major municipalities of the provinces, it should be emphasised that theatres are not less important than museums from cultural point of view. The demand made by the deputation is quite reasonable and should receive favourable consideration by the Government.

Aesthetic Education No Luxury

Mr. T. J. Kedar, M.L.A., the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Nagpur, is an advocate of the intensive physical education and military training. According to him the chief defect of the Wardha Scheme is that it is conceived without the ultimate goal of education being fixed. The artistic potentialities of the scheme have failed to appeal to Mr. Kedar and other critics who try to assail the scheme from different fronts. Emphasis on military training of a nation without its proper intellectual and spiritual development is preposterous and hardly amounts to an ideal of education. If military education is a necessity, aesthetic education is not a luxury.

"Road by Banyan Trees".
(By Mrs. Sass Brunner.)

Hungarian Artists

Mrs. Sass Brunner and Miss Elizabeth Brunner, the two Hungarian artists, who are too well known to need any introduction, have returned to India on an artistic mission. To them India, as a land of art and philosophy, is an inexhaustible source of study, inspiration and subject-matter. The impression left by the exhibition of their paintings in the University rooms in December 1932 on the mind of the art-loving public of Bombay has not yet faded. They have travelled extensively since they left India in 1935 after nearly five years' stay, which was marked by exhibitions of their paintings at Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Simla, Hyderabad and Mysore.

Adbhoot Bharat

"Adbhoot Bharat" is a monumental collection of the reproductions of some of their finest paintings, which reflect their profound love and admiration for Indian life in all its aspects and the vitality and beauty of their art. The allegorical and other paintings of Mrs. Brunner are remarkable for the originality of her executive technique and the depth of penetration into the spiritual significance of her subjects. The art of Mrs. Brunner is mystical and not materialistic and is the production of deep meditation and fertile imagination. Miss Brunner has inherited the artistic abilities of her mother. She has a vigorous and versatile brush. "Smile" and her portraits of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore reveal her gift of assimilating the fleeting impressions of the emotional qualities of her subjects

Shukla For Italy

Mr. Y. K. Shukla is one of the brilliant alumni of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. He has already distinguished himself as a talented exponent of Indian Art by exhibiting his pictures in India as well as in London and by winning medals and prizes of the various art-societies of India. But, Mr. Shukla does not rest on his laurels. He should be congratulated on having been awarded a scholarship for further study of art in Italy for one year by the Instituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente, Rome It is hoped that Mr. Shukla, besides enriching his knowledge of art, will contribute to the popularisation of Indian art in Europe.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

(Continued From Page 31)

who pull the string of our cricketing destinies are, of course very particular in having a Maharajah to skipper our teams abroad. At the very least, we must have a Maharaj Kumar! Patronage has its price, you know.

A Boring Job

If there is anything more boring than watching a cricket match, I would like to hear of it. It has neither the speed of hockey, nor the vigour of football nor the thrill of tennis. It has a leisurely tempo and it belongs rather to the spacious days gone by, than to the hurry and bustle of modern times. Who but the idle rich or the unemployed have the three or four days to spare for a cricket match?—and the latter, anyway can't afford this luxury.

The adage that onlookers know more of the game than the players, can hardly apply to cricket. For few of us can rivet our attention on the crease from 11 in the morning to 6 in the evening. It is only the press-hounds that keep their eyes glued on the quarry and enlighten us the next morning on the finer points of the game, which we have missed the previous noon.

I cannot better conclude this causerie than by quoting the following lines which were sent by an anonymous poet to E. V. Lucas:

Cricket is the queerest game:
Every stroke is just the same;
Merely whacking at a ball:
Nothing else to do at all.
Then there comes some big surprise.
When I chance to close my eyes!

LONGER LIFE FOR FLOWERS

An American gardener has been experimenting with various methods for prolonging the life of flowers. One of his discoveries is that cut carnations appreciate a little boric acid. Two teaspoonfuls added to two quarts of water keep the flowers fresh for much longer than usual. A useful tonic for cut asters, he has found, is sugar, added to the water in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a quart. This, he claims, will double the life of these flowers.

WONDER CURES OF INDIA

Village Remedies Which Beat City Doctors

By THOMAS J. COUTINHO

Charlatans, mountebanks and quacks are the bane of India's health; yet, how many grateful hearts live to tell us of miraculous cures effected by some of these country hakims whose potions, ointments and balms made out of indigenous herbs are capable of healing diseases which medical experts and the greatest surgeons from the most renowned Universities of the West have found incurable.

Pneumonia, inspite of the Oxygen treatment, and other allopathic remedies, more often than not has fatal results. But, one single root known throughout the Konkan in every hut and cottage as "Vaidimana-pal' which translated into English means "Pneumoni Root" when dissolved in a few drops of sour-lime-juice works as a rapid antidote against the ravages of this dreadful disease of the lungs, and gives instant relief. Total recovery can be ensured within as brief a period as a week. This drug is very popular and has produced guaranteed results. It has succeeded where Oxygen has failed. It has saved many patients whose cases were declared to be hopeless. If administered in the very early stages when symptoms of pneumonia are diagnosed this wonder-cure has never failed. In ninety per cent cases, even in the most chronic ones its efficacy has always been extraordinary.

"Bellambur Tel"

Then, there is the reputed cure for Paralysis. In Bellambur a village in Karwar Taluka there is a family of Kunbis, aborigines who live in a secluded spot right in the very heart of the dense forests of Kanara. By hereditary devolution, in the bosom of the head of this humble family rests a secret, to discover which several noted physicians have made reiterated efforts without any success. It would be far easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for anybody to wrest that precious secret of the venerable hemit of Bellambur.

Paralysis in its inceptive stages is cured within a guaranteed period, if in an advanced stage, of course, a longer time is required. All that this old man does, is, he goes to a tree which no other person has ever seen or known, and fetches a few leaves which are pounded to fine mould so as to elude recognition. This simple medicine and an unctuous balm which is known as "Bellambur Tel' is a sure cure for Paralysis in even the most advanced and chronic stages Throughout Konkan the fame of this saintly Vaidya has spread like fire and his simple treatment has saved thousands of lives.

Miraculous Bone-setter

Then, there is the bone-setter of Todur another village in the Kanara District in the Taluka of Ankola. Here dwells a recluse known as old Gowda. He is also a descendant of the Kunbi race. Legend says that a remote ancestor of this country doctor one day while out hunting shot a deer. The deer was divided between the shikari and his kinsmen in which process it was cut into several small pieces. The Gowda, it seems, wrapped his share of the shambles with a few large leaves of a certain tree and carried it home. When he opened it again he was surprised to find all the small pieces turned into one solid junk. This gave him an idea; so he experimented with some more venison and eventually was confirmed in his conviction that the leaves of this particular tree were instrumental in the re-synthesisation of the shambles.

This cherished secret has devolved from father to son, but none outside the family can ever aspire to know it. It is a sin to disclose it and it is superstitiously feared that its efficacy ceases with its disclosure.

These same leaves are used for the purpose of bone-setting. The worst of fractures which otherwise needed amputation have been healed by this marvellous treatment. And to-day the name of this bone-setter of the woods is familiar to hundreds of thankful people who have been cured by this sage of the jungle. This native and crude country doctor has restored health to thousands of limbs that would have to be amputated. His osteopathy is nothing short of miracles. Cent per cent cures are effected and with what? Only the leaves of a single tree the species of which is known to the God above and this solitary man.

Indigenous medicines of which even the Pundits of Ayurveda are ignorant are the exclusive monopoly of these aborigines. This important konwledge is a family secret and none outside can snatch it from them.

Men have been saved and are being saved every day by these crude physicians of the jungle, and yet to-morrow these invaluable secrets may be lost to humanity by the mere accident that their possessor did not hand them over to his heir and successor. How eccentric it all seems; yes, truth is sometimes stranger than fiction.

Magic Balm

A pain-killer which surpasses by a large measure any balms that are available in the pharmacy of a chemist is the wonderful "Khadapa-pal" which means "Rock-root". This root is dissolved in plain cold water until it forms a thick paste which is applied to the affected parts. The effect is so rapid and sure that many who have used it have unhesitatingly expressed the opinion that even antiphlogistine cannot come up to it.

One application alone is enough to produce lasting results. Pain disappears as if by magic and swellings are reduced to normal simultaneously. After four or five applications a complete cure can be obtained. It is chiefly used in cases of sprains, strangles, and swellings due to hurts etc. As for costs this miraculous pain-reliever can be had for a song compared with the costly products of allopathy.

For skin-eruptions such as itches, ringworm and eczema the leaves of a herb called "Toombo" in the Konkan are ground into a sticky paste to which a few crystals of common salt are added. This melange is spread over the eruptions which begin to heal immediately.

It eradicates the germs permanently and the skin trouble does not recur unless it is the result of some constitutional deficiency.

There are several other such simple remedies which would take a whole brochure to enumerate. Comparatively, from the point of view of efficacy and costs, these indigenous drugs are to villagers what foreign medicaments are to the city and urban dwellers. In nine cases out of ten the poor villager diagnoses his own trouble and prescribes his own recipe. He needs no doctor to administer these common remedies. It is only when he suffers from some malady which is out of the scope of his private medicine-chest or that of his Hakim that he resorts to the nearest dispensary; but this he does with extreme reluctance as his faith lies in what his ancestors used.

POLITICS OF BOUNDARIES

(Continued From Page 11)

what is permanent in them is desire for political security and national independence on the part of each territorial soverign group.

He tries in his 28 chapters of the book to give an analysis of some international relations and some internal transformations of many prominent countries during that period. But many of those relations and transformations are so short in duration that their tendencies are not of much value.

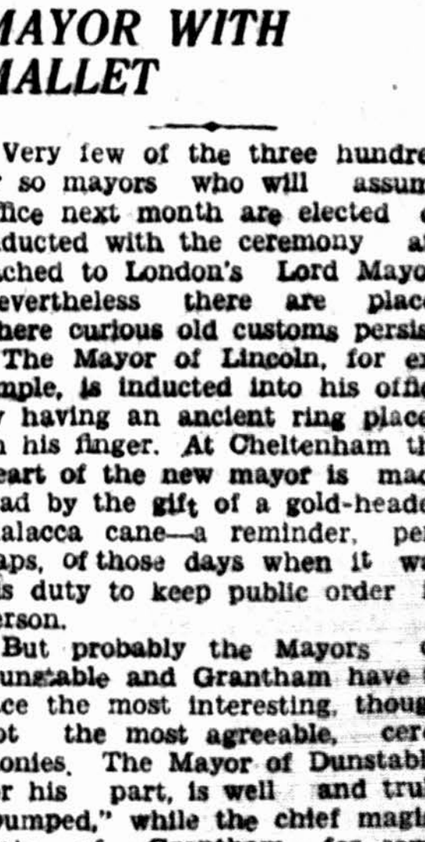
His title of the book would have been a misnomer, but for some short general observations in the first chapter on the politics of the boundaries. Other chapters cover his statements relating to tendencies in international relations. They are not of any value to-day as we have to study now longer periods and more permanent tendencies.

His first chapter "The Politics of Boundaries" is what he calls 'a study in the philosophy of world-forces'. Underlying all international rivalry is the making and re-making of the frontiers. This is the single item which dominates most of the modern politics and diplomacy of nations. The Versailles system settled the boundaries of old and new nations or states which became sovereigh. The post-war effort is to unsettle and to reform these boundaries according to the wishes of those who feel themselves aggrieved and humiliated by that settlement. Similar was the effort before the war also. The ideas of sovereignty, security, independence, nation or nationality are all based on the possession of just or proper boundaries. The territorial and human limits of a State or nation are based on it. Most of the wars and the international diplomacy are inspired by a search for just boundaries. It is not so much cultural or ethnic unit as political independence and security within a proper border that has been the problem of States. The wars which give rise to this search determine the boundries of States for the time being. But the search continues. It is for a political, economic and strategic boundaries, and international alliances based on that. It is not so much race, religion, language or culture that forms the basis of the formation of nations and states and their political activities, as the possession of secure frontiers in order to be able to meet aggressive enemies and to satisfy economic wants. It is not so much unity as independence, which is important to the State in its formation and in its national existence. The author has made this point very clear: "The nation may thus represent one race or many. It may speak one language or it may be polyglot. It may be a unicultural or a multicultural organism." It does not matter. "It is the will to create a state and the ability to protect and develop it that are the sole items in the methodology of statemanship.'

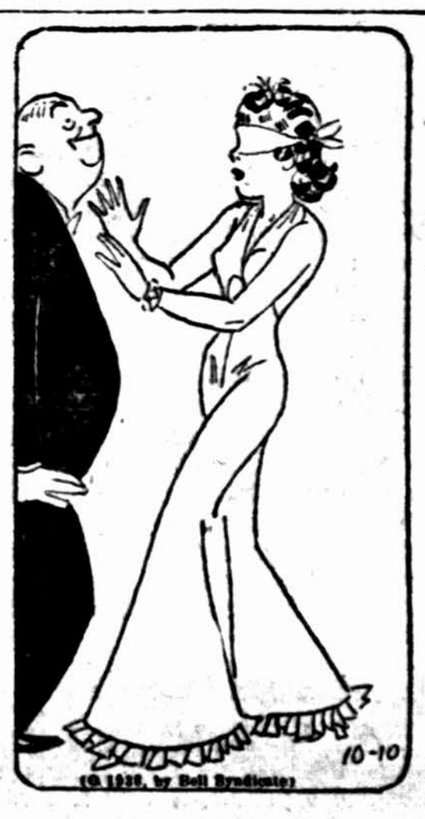
The remaining chapters are a very scrappy account of political life during 1919-1925 of various countries and peoples.

Except the first chapter the rest of the book has very little value now

S. V. P.



An optimist is anyone who thinks he can popularize any hero other than a football hero at this season of the year.



The trouble with doing things from force of habit is that because our eyes are half shut we often find ourselves up a blind alley.

THEY HIT THEIR MAYOR WITH MALLET

Very few of the three hundred or so mayors who will assume office next month are elected or inducted with the ceremony attached to London's Lord Mayor. Nevertheless there are places where curious old customs persist.

The Mayor of Lincoln, for example, is inducted into his office by having an ancient ring placed on his finger. At Cheltenham the heart of the new mayor is made glad by the gift of a gold-headed malacca cane—a reminder, perhaps, of those days when it was his duty to keep public order in person.

But probably the Mayors of Dunstable and Grantham have to face the most interesting, though not the most agreeable, ceremonies. The Mayor of Dunstable, for his part, is well and truly "bumped," while the chief magistrate of Grantham, for some quaint reason lost in antiquity, is smartly tapped on the head with a mallet by the Town Clerk.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Philately On Wheels

(By MURIEL NISSEN)

If the rising generation does not take to stamp-collecting "en masse," it certainly won't be the fault of the Post Office Department, for that governmental body presided over by Mr. James A. Farley has many plans to cultivate stamp-mindedness among the young.

Recent stamp issues with their historical connotations will do much themselves to promote an interest in postage paper among students, and now philately is being brought, literally, to their doors.

A philatelic truck is being sponsored by the Government to bring to the youth of the country, especially those in rural communities. the most complete exhibition and collection of United States stamps ever assembled for such a purpose.

According to present plans, the truck will exhibit specimens of every United States stamp from the first issue of 1847, which consisted of two adhesives, to the present series which will number thirty-two by the end of the year. A complete collection of United States stamped envelopes from the original issue of 1853-1855 to the present time will also be included as will post cards from 1873 to 1926.

A miniature printing press will be used to print souvenir items for distribution. The embyro stamp collectors to whom this appeal is being made will be shown each step in the process of stamp manufacture, aided by actual working examples of steel dies, flatbed and rotary press plates, and transfer rolls. He will also see other items that go to make up stamps, such as ink and gum.

A dyed-in-the-wool philatelist will be in charge of the exhibit to lecture, and answer questions, of which there will be plenty.

The truck is a six ton affair with a wheel base of about 147 inches. It was constructed and equipped in Chicago. Painted on the sides are the words, "United States Post Office Department." A shatter-proof glass window will permit observers to view the stamps readily.

ALBANIA CELEBRATES.

Ten years ago King Zog of Albania decided he was a king instead of a president, and had himself crowned accordingly. To mark the anniversary, a set of eight stamps has been issued as well as a miniature sheet of three adhesives. Each stamp is inscribed "1928-38" and "10 Vjetori i Mbrethnis" (Tenth anniversary of the kingdom).

A portrait of the King appears on the 25 qnid, blue and 1 franc, olive-green stamps. Queen Geraldine, who was Countess Apponyi of Hungary before she married Zog last April, is portrayed on the 1q violet, 5q. green and 15q scarlet stamps. The last design is the eagle and sword of Skanderbeg, symbol of Albanian independence, which appears on the 2q orange, 10q. and 50q slate.

The miniature sheet carries the three designs as follows: King Zog, 30q violet, eagle and sword design, 20q gray-green, 15q scarlet, Queen Geraldine.

ARGENTINO HONOURS STATESMAN.

The fifth president of the Argentine Republic, and one of Latin America's greatest statesman, is honoured on a recent three stamp issue from the country he served.

Domingo Faustino Sarmiento served as the Argentine president from 1868 to 1874. He was elected to the office while serving as minister to the United States.

Dr. Sarmiento's great work was public education. He founded the first normal school in Chile and travelled abroad extensively, studying educational methods in our own country and Europe. Also in Chile, where he lived for a time while a political exile from his own land, he founded Santiago's newspaper El Nacional.

The new stamps are issued to commemorate the Fiftieth anniversary of Sarmiento's death, which occurred on September 11th 1888 at Asuncion, Paraguary. The uniform design is a portrait of the statesman, and the values and colours are: 3 centavos, green, 5c., red, and 15c., blue.

CHRISTMAS SEAL.

Christmas seal stamps, of course, are not valid for postage, but their use is so wide-spread that they are seriously considered by philatelists as well as by anyone interested in eradicating tuberculosis.

This year's seal will have as its subject the protection of the home against the dread malady. Official sale of the seal begins on Thanksgiving Day and will be preceded this year by a special pane or souvenir sheet in a limited edition of 25,000 copies. The pane is 5½ by 3 3/8 inches and is printed in the same colours as are found on the regular sheets of 100 seals.

Five subjects are illustrated on the pane, four being early leaders in the battle against tuberculosis and the fifth, the 1938 Christmas Seal.

On the regular sheet of 100 seals this year the four corner seals are drawings of these pioneers. They are: Dr. Rene Laennec, who in 1819 evolved the principle of the stethoscope; Dr. Robert Kock, who discovered the tubercle bacillus in 1882; Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, who built the first permanent sanatorium in this country in 1885; and Einar Holboell, Danish Postal clerk, who, back in 1904, thought of the idea of Christmas Seals as a method of raising funds to help people ill with tuberculosis.

STAMP TEASERS.

1. Of what country was President Colindres once ruler?
2. On what stamp is the bird of paradise pictured?
3. Where was the battle of Sarandi fought, and on what stamp is it pictured?
4. What foreign stamp pictures the towers of the Chicago Century of Progress exhibition?
5. Almond blossoms appear on what adhesive?

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUIZ.

1. James David Bourchier was Balkan correspondent of the London Times for many years. He aided Bulgaria in many ways and has been portrayed on stamps of that country.
2. On an Italian stamp of 1929 you will find monks laying a corner-stone.
3. A potter and his vase appear on a French stamp of 1925.
4. Assouan Dam is in Egypt, upon whose stamps a picture of it appears.
5. A snake charmer may be found on a 1931 stamp of Tripolitania.

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BOMBAY BLOSSOMS

(Continued from Page 3.)

why they got rid of Sir P. R. Rau. The public impression was strong at that time that they wanted to keep the Board a close preserve of the Europeans. Obviously they did not succeed. Why should they not get back Sir P. R. Rau?

This submission on the part of the Board is indicative of the blowing of the wind. It ought to be evident to them that the statutory authority foreshadowed by the Government of India Act is not going to fructify any more than the federation of the type now sought to be foisted on this country.

It is significant that this decision to have an Indian on the Board has been taken soon after the Viceroy's return. It means, of course, that Lord Linlithgow has discussed the question in all its bearings with Whitehall and has taken an inevitable decision which is a prelude to the scrapping of the statutory authority.

It is true that we have not heard much about this yet. But the British Government soon will. The Congress has made no secret of its aversion. If it is laying much emphasis yet on the statutory authority, it is not because that it has reconciled itself thereto, but it is concentrating its attention on a larger issue. When we drive out Federation, we shall have driven out the Statutory authority as well.

Ode To Knowledge

(BY VALLATHOL NARAYANA MENON)

(Translated from the Malayalam by V. Vasudeva Menon).

Of boundless expanse and of depth unfathomable is Thy Glory, which is full and not to be broken.

The oceans formed a fragment of Thee, Thou Limitless One, over roar and are turbulent;

Thus they trumpet their own littleness.

Thy face, O Supreme Knowledge, shines with a splendour that is terrible, and it is stamped with Eternal Silence.

It was Thy royal silence that first gave men language whereby to manifest their thought;

Then why not, also to me, words to describe Thy form of beauty?

The trees of desire, barren of fruit, shoot up from the earth on high, with rustling of their leaves, to ask the sky of Thy true state.

Is it the thunder's roar or flash of the gold-sticked lightning that is the sky's answer?

Let it be:

The roaring of the thunder and the menace of the lightning-flash but tell of the weighty burden of ignorance of those seated above.

In childhood's dawn the songs of the birds blossom into flowers; but at noon-day, the light of the Sun is turned to the darkness of heat—for, when he surveys Thy limitless kingdom, does he not turn pale and with bowed head confess, "What did I know?"

What is the height of the understanding of the prudent man other than the consciousness of his ignorance!

From the beginning of the world, even as now, in how many ways and in how many places hast thou not been searched for by the cultured and the uncultured alike, driven by the inner urge of Self?

In what wild forest or impassable path dost Thou abide?

Thy essence is the only medicine wherewith to dispel all wretchedness.

O Thou, who has no beginning and no end, in which stone lies thy cold-destroying fire?

In which deep mountain cave are hidden thy imperishable gems, able to set at nought the direct poverty?

Let us bow low in reverence before our ancestors, who with untiring zeal have hoarded, O Goddess, every ray of Thy light that came within their ken;

Else whence these glow-worm lamps that illumine the nights for men like me?

However far man may soar on the pinions of intellect, Thy sky-abode remains yet ever as far distant.

Yet man will not give up his yearning to go still higher.

For whence can inspiration come to man, if he breathes not the sweet pure air of Thy exalted sky?

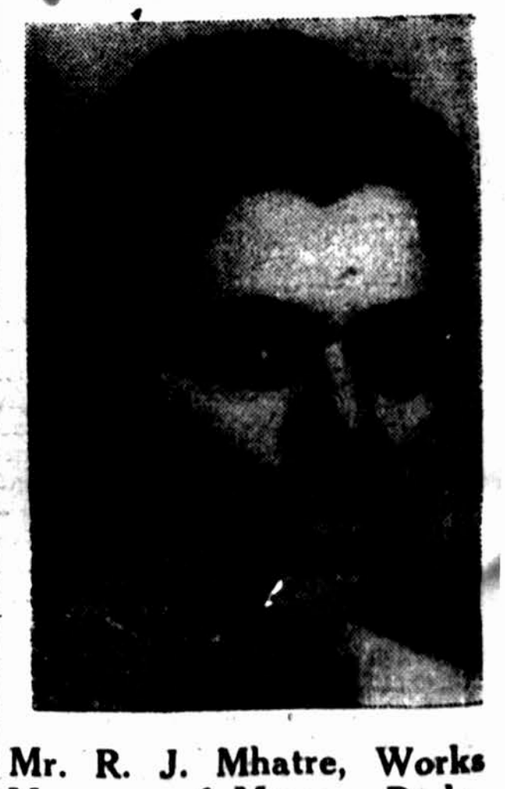
—"The Indian Pen."

VALLATHOL MENON

The sixtieth birthday of Sri Vallathol Narayana Menon, the Poet Laureate of Malabar, falls on Friday, the 11th of November 1938. Elaborate preparations are being made to celebrate the event. A Celebration Committee composed of outstanding literary and public men of Malabar has been formed. The plans include the publication of a Souvenir, a "Golden Book", to include messages of appreciation from eminent writers, artists and lovers of art and to serve as an introduction to the poet's contributions to Kerala literature and culture. A purse for the promotion of Kerala art is to be presented to Sri Vallathol, and an annual prize for the leading literary production in Malayalam during the preceding year is to be instituted. All admirers of the Kerala art and culture are invited to send messages for the occasion to Mr. Joseph Mundassery, M. A., Superintendent of Oriental Languages, St. Thomas' College. Trichur (Cochin State) and contributions to the Celebration Fund to Sri Puthur Achutha Menon, M.L.C., of Irinjalakuda, Cochin State.

Though not very widely known as a poet outside Malabar, for want of good translations of his poems, Vallathol's name is familiar to the outside world as an outstanding resuscitator of Kerala art and culture. He has given new life to Kathakali, the unique dance-art of Malabar. His untiring enthusiasm and work for Kathakali, even at the cost of his poetical talents, has given it an assured and a distinguished place. It may be safely said that but for his timely help there would be today no Kathakali for the art lovers of the world. So that poet's sixtieth birthday should be a day of rejoicing for them as well as for the people of Kerala, and they are urged to help to make the celebration a success.

V. VASUDEVA MENON.
—"The Indian Pen".



Mr. R. J. Mhatre, Works Manager of Messers Dadajee Dhackjee & Co., has been elected an Associate Member of the Institution of Automobile Engineers, in the last meeting of the Council held in London.

PENALISE PERNICIOUS DOWRY SYSTEM

It Is Greatest Blot On Society Which Needs Immediate Attention

Why Not An Anti-Dowry Act?

By "HINDU SANATANIST"

That India to-day is in the throes of a social revolt admits of no doubt. The social conscience has been awakened. In its desire to escape what some of us call "the thrall of centuries," society is promoting measures designed to make things easier for the ordinary folk. Dr. Deshmukh's bill to provide for divorce in Hindu society, Mrs. Subbaroyan's bill for monogomy and Mrs. Munshi's bill to regulate marriage laws—all these are instances of the awakened conscience of society.

Whether, however, any or all these bills cut at the very root of the evil is more than one can say.

A lot of opposition meets these bills and for very obvious reasons. It is contended by the opponents of the measures that they seek to destroy the culture of India as embodied in her 'Sastras'

The first thing, therefore, that a social reformer ought to do is to embark on a scheme which evokes the least possible opposition on the part of any section of the public.

Admittedly, legislation to make the dowry system penal will not evoke as much opposition as the other social reforms bills. In fact, even 'Sanatanists' will find it difficult to voice any opposition. if they have any.

'Varasulka' is a recent growth which is eating away the vitals of Hindu society. It has not the sanction of the 'Sastras.'

In the ancient days, what was known as "Kanyasulka" was obtaining. The bridegroom had to pay a price for the bride of his choice. Another system which was obtaining was "kanyadana" or the gift of a bride to the bridegroom. This system admits of no dowry—at least not of a forced kind. In practice, this system is still being kept but it is shorn of all the principles underlying it.

Law Of Supply & Demand

"Kanyasulka" was the order of the day when girls were few and boys were too many. It was naturally a question of supply and demand. The supply being smaller than the demand, the bride fetched a price. In course of time, the order was reversed. There were more girls than boys with the inevitable result that "Kanyasulka" gave way to "Varasulka." The bridegroom fetches a price to-day.

This "Varasulka" has no sastric basis. On the other hand, even the Sanatanists agree that it is unsastric. As a matter of fact, "Varasulka" admittedly vitiates the modern Hindu marriages.

Marriages based on "Varasulka" are not even a social contract, much less a sacrament which they are intended to be under Vedic laws.

For a marriage to be a real sacrament, it ought to be free from the blame of "Varasulka." It has to satisfy other conditions also.

Is It A Sacrament?

Now, what are these conditions? Ancient Hindu marriage law very definitely and unambiguously lays down that, while the marriage function is of four days' duration, the actual function in the bride's house concludes immediately after the bridegroom and the bride becomes lawfully wedded men and wife in the eyes of God and man.

The bridegroom is not even permitted to eat in his father-in-law's house. He and his party are required to repair to the father's house where, with the aid of the new bride, the bridegroom has to begin and perform what is known as "pravesa homa." As the very term implies, this oblation to the fire is intended to celebrate the entry of the wife into her husband's house. And, then the four days' ceremonies have got to be gone through one after another at the cost of the bridegroom and in his own house. And, then only, that is on the fifth day, the bridegroom becomes the lawful husband of the girl he has taken unto himself.

Advocates of "Satanata Dharma" agree that any marriage which offends above law or laws is vitiated. As a matter of fact, the question was put to the head of a "Math" in Southern India. This "Swami" had not the least hesitation in expressing his view. He condemned "Varasulka" and the habit of the bridegroom's party fleecing the bride's father alive as unsanctioned by the "Sastras" and opposed to them.

Fleacing Bride's Father

And yet, what do we find? Not only is the bride's father called upon to pay a heavy sum to the bridegroom but he is also required to allow himself to be fleeced on every subsequent occasion until his daughter becomes a mother in her own right.

We need no Miss Mayo to awaken our conscience to this abominable evil which has no "Vedic" sanction. The bridegroom with his party stays in the father-in-law's house for the first five days of the marriage and fleeces his father-in-law and bleeds him white. It does not appear to strike these people that, in the eyes of the "Vedas," the 'venue' of the "Pravesa homa" has a very definite significance to the union. The fact that the bridegroom is sold to the bride's father offends the "Sastric" law and the sacred character of the marriage itself.

And then, before the actual consummation, the bride's father has to put himself to needless expenses which have not the sanction of the Vedas." On the "Deepavali" day, he has to present his son-in-law with a pair of clothes, a golden ring and a wrist watch! Many a poor man's happiness has been broken by this preposterous interpolation.

I can go on describing the scandal in greater detail, but my object is not the same as Miss Mayo's. My purpose is not that of a drainage inspector. It is to awaken the social conscience.

Who Killed The Sacrament!

That being so, one may very well ask if the charge of killing the sacrament of Hindu marriages can reasonably be levelled against the Sarda Act as amended by the Das Bill, the proposed bill of Dr. Deshmukh to sanction divorce, and Mrs. Munshi's and Mrs. Subbaroyan's bills to insist on monogomy.

As a matter of fact, the "sacrament" has ceased to exist for long. Even the carcass of the "sacrament" is not to be discovered. It disappeared long, long ago, Sanatanists, by their own attitude all these years, have deprived the marriage institution of any sacrament that might have been attached to it once upon a time. All the new bills seek to do is not to question the "Vedic" formula but to deal with a very specific evil that has manifested itself on account of the greed of a certain section of the population which, in its desire for money, has brought the sacrament to an unenviable position.

If the "Sanatanists" are out to save their religion, they have got to prove their "bona fides." The first step in the direction will be to revert to the old order. Have they the courage? They know and they have been told that their present system is rotten and is "Unvedic" but they go on because the bridegroom belongs to the majority party. So long as the marriage market is going to be governed by the law of supply and demand and by the will of the majority to the inconvenience of the minority, then none can reasonably complain that the legislature steps in to stop a grave scandal of the first magnitude.

Penalise The Dowry System

What is urgently required today is a bill to penalise the dowry system. Sanatanists will be bound to support a bill of this kind. If they oppose the bill, they will reveal themselves in ugly colours.

As a matter of fact, I would like the anti-Dowry Bill to be as stringent as it possibly can. I would not be content with a mere imprisonment or fine to the giver and the taker of the dowry. I would definitely lay down that marriages, in which dowry had played a part, were illegal marriages and that, in the eyes of the law, the offsprings of the union were bastards. Indeed, it will not be wrong to say it because any marriage that offends the Vedic law is illegal. "Varasulka" offends the Vedic law. And so, all marriages based on "Varasulka" are unlawful unions and the children of those marriages bastards.

It is a simple fact in which sentiment has no place. If sentiment has any place it dies in the way of the social reformer.

Any legislator, who pilots an anti-dowry bill, will be able to secure the support even of the heads of Hindu "Maths."

Position In Provinces

Bengal is following the ancient law in form if not in spirit. The Bengali bridegroom, who has to his eternal shame the supreme sacrifice of Snehalata, still fleeces the father-in-law, although immediately after the marriage he repairs to his own house with his new wife.

The Tamil Brahmin is the worst offender. The marriage market in Madras has quite a schedule of prices. The matriculate is available for Rs. 1,000, an Intermediate for Rs. 1,500, a graduate for anything between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 4,000 and an M. A. or a Law graduate any price fixed by his avaricious father! I know, for instance, a Law graduate—an unemployed lawyer—who wants to get married but could not secure a decent bride, for his avaricious father has fixed Rs. 5,000 as his son's price. In these days of depression, a girl with Rs. 5,000 is difficult to secure. He is therefore compelled to be a member of the eternal Bachelors' Guild!

Till recently, the Andhras were free from this pernicious practice. All these years, it was a question of being able to get a suitable bride. Now, the Andhras themselves are trying to beat the Tamils in the latters' own game!

Even the Syrian Christians of Southern India are votaries of the dowry system. A graduate bridegroom is worth as much as Rs. 10,000 while, if he is an England returned youth, his price is near about Rs. 15,000.

The scandal among the Maharashtras is no less keen while the Gujaratis, because probably as a community they are richer, have allowed this practice to get the better of them.

Except perhaps in the United Provinces and Bihar, every province in India is suffering untold hardship as a result of this cruel and inhuman system.

An anti-dowry law is a greater and more urgent need of the hour than any other reform for the commonwealth.

Britain Will Be Asked To Sell Her Freedom

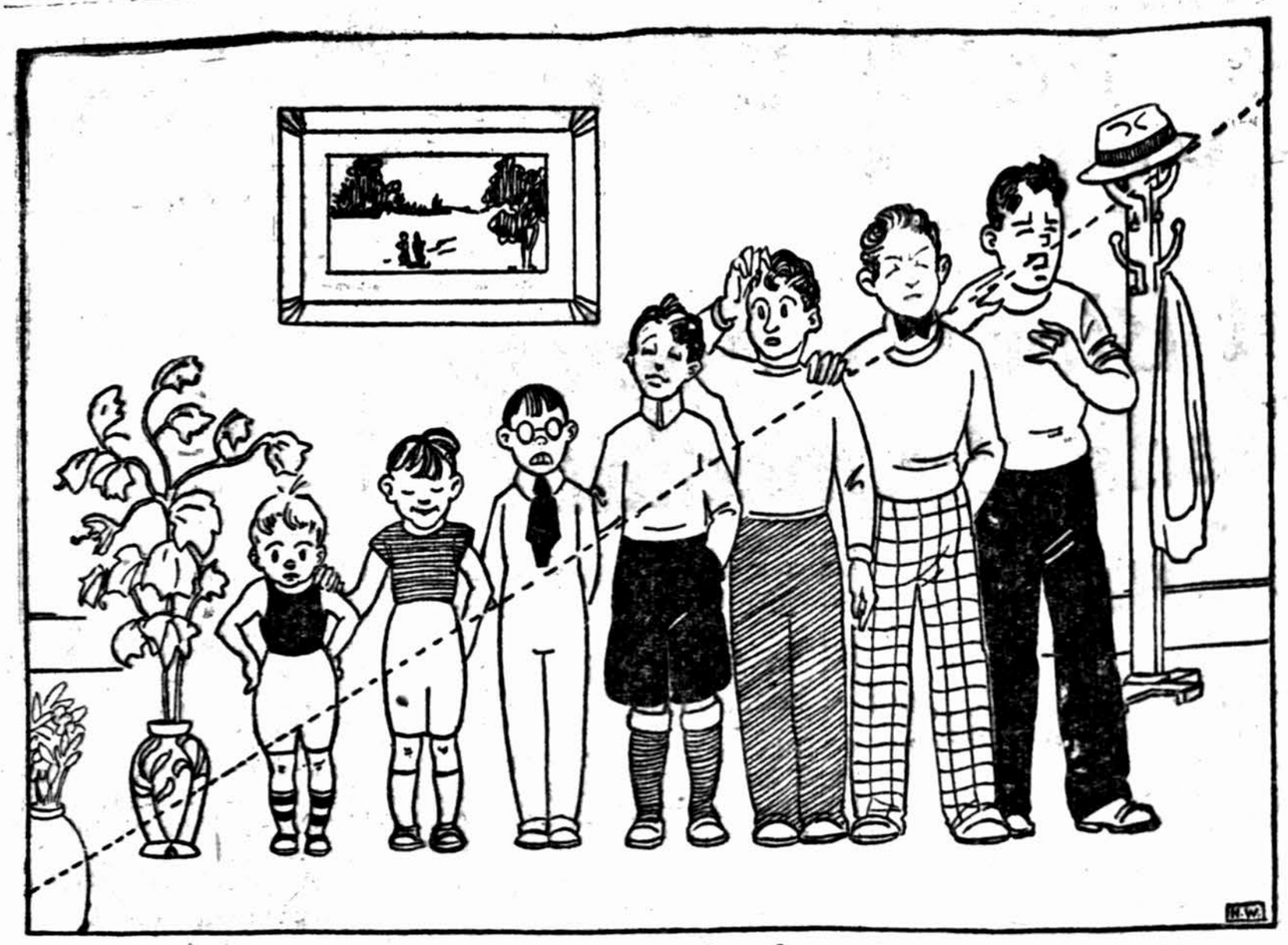
—*Winston Churchill*

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

The possibility of restriction of the Liberty of the Press on the demand of Germany was the subject of a recent comment by Mr. Winston Churchill. Remarking that they did not want to be led up the high road to becoming a satellite of the German Nazi system of European domination Mr. Churchill added:

"In a very few years perhaps in a very few months, we shall be confronted with demands with which we shall no doubt be invited to comply Those demands may affect the surrender of territory or the surrender of liberty. I foresee and fortell that the policy of submission will carry with it restrictions upon the freedom of speech and debate in Parliament, on public platforms, and discussions in the Press, for it will be said—indeed, I hear it said sometimes now that we cannot allow the Nazi system of dictatorship to be criticised by ordinary common England politicians.

"Then, with a Press under control, in part direct but more potently indirect, with every organ of public opinion doped and chloroformed into acquiescence, we shall be conducted along further stages of our journey."



Where Is Bashful Bertie?

HERE, folks, we have the Rococo family, eight stalwart sons of the southwest. What was that? You said there are only seven? Sure enough. It is that bashful Bertie, running off and hiding again. Well, it is too late to make another picture, so we will have to get Bertie out of concealment, somehow. Perhaps you can drag him forth from his hiding place. Here is a hint on how to produce Bertie. Cut the picture in half along the dotted line and refit the parts together

(For Solution See Page 55)

(Continued from col. 3)

bringing in a new member on each of the 15 dasyy of the drive. The day on which half of the final total was reached, was declared by the club's president to be henceforth known as "Boosters' Day."

On what day of the month does "Boosters' Day" fall?

(For Solution See Page 55)

The Puzzle of "Booster's Day"

UNIQUE in the annals of college history is the membership drive of the Booster Society. On the first day of September, with only five members, this national collegians' club launched a 15-day membership drive that increased its members

to the unbelievable total of 81,920. This unheard of result was obtained by each of the members

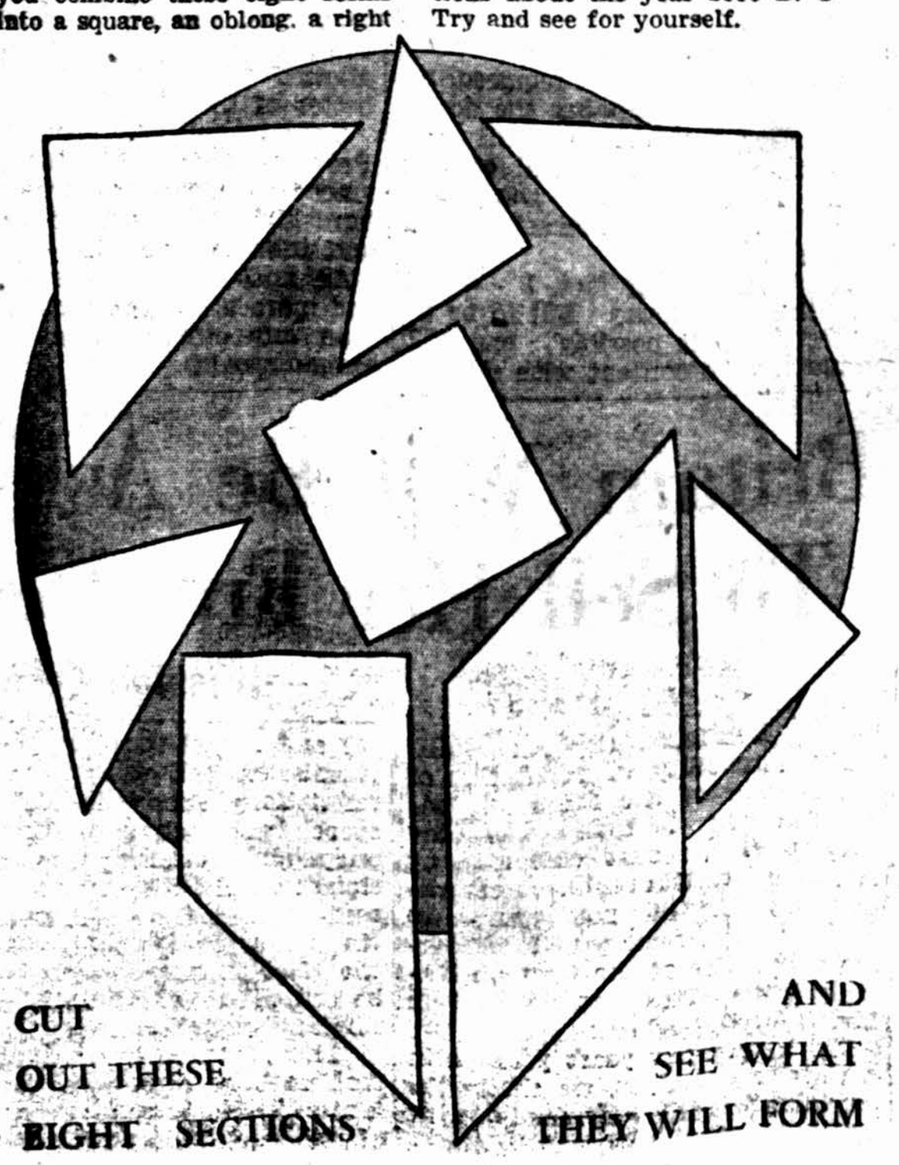
(Continued in col. 1)

Can You Form a Square?

MOUNT the drawing below on a sheet of thick cardboard and carefully cut out the eight white forms. Now you are ready to try your hand at a form of the ancient Chinese game of Tangrams. The object of the game is to form these eight pieces into different shapes.

There is no limit to the number of things that can be created by these eight bits of pasteboard, but in order not to discourage the puzzlist, we will only require him to form four simple geometrical figures. Can you combine these eight forms into a square, an oblong, a right triangle and a tee? All the eight pieces must be used in each figure.

When you have solved these simple figures, try your hand at something more elaborate. Make another set of tangrams and use the two sets together. Then you can form horses, men, boats and so on. In fact, it is possible to illustrate a book merely with tangrams, just as Tan, the ancient Chinese philosopher and historian, illustrated his seven-volume history of the Chinese empire, with seven tangram sections about the year 2000 B. C Try and see for yourself.

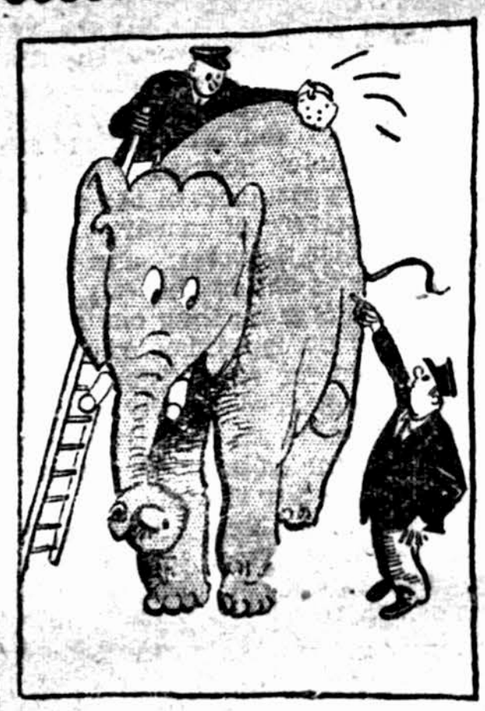


(For Solution See Page 55).

TORY PARTY

(KEY FROM PAGE 9)

1. Predatory.
2. Satisfactory.
3. Directory.
4. Observatory.
5. Offertory.
6. History.
7. Ambulatory.
8. Victory.
9. Inventory.
10. Supererogatory.
11. Perfunctory.
12. Premonitory.
13. Conservatory.
14. Depilatory.
15. Reformatory.
16. Territory.
17. Obligatory.
18. Preparatory.
19. Migratory.
20. Rotatory (or Gyratory).
21. Rectory.
22. Purgatory.
23. Factory.
24. Promontory.
25. Sudatory.
26. Laboratory.



"Last time you forgot to wash behind his ears."

SCHOOL FOR ALL AGES IN SWEDEN

(Continued from Page 9)

Forestry, the Commercial High School, the Social Institute, the Central Gymnastic Institute, the High School of art, the Conservatory of Music, and others. Finally, the several institutions of the Stockholm University (Stockholms Hogskola) with its faculties of the humanities, natural science, and law, are grouped in the neighbourhood of Drottninggatan and Odengatan.

ODD SPOTS

THE GREAT METEORITE.

Coon Battee, Arizons, is a lonely place and has no particular beauties of scenery or other attractions to interest the visitor yet it yearly draws a number of people, for in a forest nearby there lies one of the greatest meteorites ever to strike the earth

Sometime between 12 and 30 centuries ago this fragment of another world hurtled down and buried itself 1,400 feet deep in the earth, the impact making a great crater, and, according to Indian legends, accompanied by a great blue flame and thunder which shook the mountains. That the impact must have been terrific is proved by the size of the crater, which is three miles across. Some 75,000,000 tons of stone-dust were flung into the surrounding country.

From time to time the scene is visited by mining engineers, and visitors to-day can see the traces of shafts and other works which were started by those who hoped to tap the riches the meteorite is thought to contain. It is said to weigh as much as 1,000,000 tons, and to be composed of iron, nickel, platinum, iridium and diamonds, and to be worth £10,000,000.

So far, however, little success has accompanied any of these efforts, and the meteorite of Coon Battee remains fast in the earth in the spot where it struck the earth after its journey from space.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It was all of a sudden...

I received a telegram from Karachi saying that Little Sheila had an attack of mild typhoid, and that she wanted me to come there.

On the morning of Monday, October 31, Mr. P. R Rao, the Leader of our local Balkan-ji-Bari party returned to Bombay with Kamla. He had left Bro. Rasik Shah to look after Sheila at Karachi.

Both of them informed us that Sheila much better and that we should not be anxious. They also said that Bro. Rasik and Sis. Shah would leave Karachi by Tuesday's boat and arrive at Bombay on Thursday.

All the same, we wired Bro. Ram B. Motwani, our Secretary of the All-India Children's Association, to let us know the true news. In the meanwhile, his telegram had crossed ours, bringing to us the above-mentioned news.

So, we had to hurry up and come away to Karachi by train as no boat was available. We left on the very night of Monday, October 31, and arrived at Karachi to-day (Wednesday, November 2) at about 4 p.m.

Sheila looked very cheerful. Dadi Parvati had been looking after her. She told me that she felt much better immediately after they had received our telegram. She had high temperature this evening, of course. Ice is kept on her head the whole day and night.

Just at this moment—it is 12 midnight now—and the new day is about to be born—perhaps it is already on the threshold of my little cosy room, peeping by the twinkling lights, which I can see through the bars of the window—Sheila is sleeping restfully, and I have stolen some time to write this letter to you!

The tick-tick of the clock on my table, reminds me that time—whether it is full of pleasures or pains—must pass away. It is, therefore, useless to worry over anything, which has happened or must happen....Bless all of you, our Little Sheila, that she may get all right soon.....

* * * *

DIVALI CELEBRATIONS

Do you know how our Khar Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated Divali? On the morning of Sunday, October 23, we went to Juhu. We had taken with ourselves sweets and fire-works. And all of us enjoyed to our heart's content.

What children liked the most was a ride on the horse. They never minded if the owner of the horse had to drag it by the reins, they felt like great knights, trying their best to make the horse run, while it refused point blank to do so.

Some children extended an invitation to me to visit their parents at home. And, as I was going there, an old lady who met us on the way told them to bring me to her also—for her children attended the Balkan-ji-Bari meetings regularly, but were at Surat on that day.

It was a pleasant surprise to the children's parents and to this lady to see "Dada." They had imagined me to be an old person with a white beard; but what they actually found me to be—well, I am not going to describe that: I would rather leave it to your imagination, too!

Our grand old lady, Shrimati Ratan Behn had remembered me that day—she did not know why but surely that was very kind of her....And somehow I also remembered to visit her: She kissed me on this auspicious day. And, how happy I felt!

May I prove worthy of all that children think of me, of all that their old mothers and fathers expect of me—May I be able to serve them more and more day by day!

* * * *

CHILDREN'S GATHERING

I have told you something about our 5th All-India Children's Gathering held at Sukkur, Sind, during the last Divali holidays, in my previous weeks' letters to you. I have received beautiful letters from our President Shrimati Parvati T. Gidvani, Secretary Bro. Ram B. Motwane and Secretary of the Gathering Mr. Sadhuram L. Nihalani: I will give here some portions from their letters, giving an account of the Gathering. Dadi Parvati writes:—

To-day (October 25) our Karachi party returned safe from the Gathering at 10 a.m. Somehow children liked Shikarpur more than Sukkur. They did not feel very much free at Sukkur, and because the programme was heavy, they felt rather tired.

At Sukkur an excursion in boats had been organised. It was a wonderful sight to see. Boys and girls from villages and cities had gathered on the river Indus. We had our first acquaintance there. We could know easily which Baris had come to participate in the Gathering.

It was such a joy....And in that joy we saw you. We began to think that had you been able to come here, you would have "painted" this "picture" so marvellously—there were waves of enthusiasm in the hearts of all, and in those waves, we saw you swimming....

Children began to sing songs—and in those songs they called me to them. What happiness it was to see their love and to be amongst them. We had "Priti Bhojan" where all of us sat together to eat: And, shall I tell you, what question they asked us there? This Gathering had not yet been over, and they began to enquire when and where the next Gathering was to be held: Now can you cope up with their enthusiasm?

* * * *

A GREAT SUCCESS

Bro. Ram writes:—Yes, you were not present in the Gathering physically, but surely your spirit was with us all the time. Children and elders, every one remembered you—but I think, I remembered you the most.

The Gathering, indeed, was very successful. Boys and girls had gathered from many villages and cities of Sind, and a few had also come from outside. Children had come from Karachi, Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas, Tando Allahyar, Tando Md. Khan, Khairpur Mir's Daharki, Ubavaro, Sultan Kote, Shikarpur, Rohri, Larkana, Nawabshah and Bombay.

Excursion in the boats was wonderful. Camp-Fire and Sports were also appreciated. We enjoying eating together at the "Priti Bhojan." And in the dramatic performances, children did their best. Sheila got first prize in dancing: her dance was really nice. Larkana children also got a big share of prizes.

We were looked after very well at Shikarpur. On our arrival there they greeted us with music band. Then they read out an address of welcome. Their arrangements of meals and showing us round the city were well managed. Shikarpur people deserve our heart-felt thanks for all that they did for us!

And Bro. Sadhuram has added: I feel exertion on account of over-work, but I am very happy that all Baris carried a good impression about our arrangements, as they expressed to me at the time of parting. Out of all the items on our programme, the big procession and boats-excursion are indeed unforgettable!

* * * *

CHAIRWOMAN'S SPEECH

Miss Sarla J. Narsian, Chairwoman, Reception Committee of

(Continued on Page 50)

Children go to see the Sukkur Bridge.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

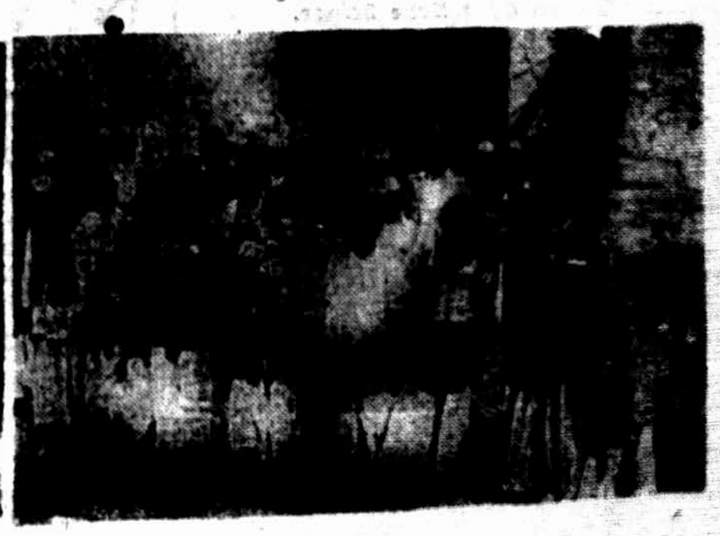
.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

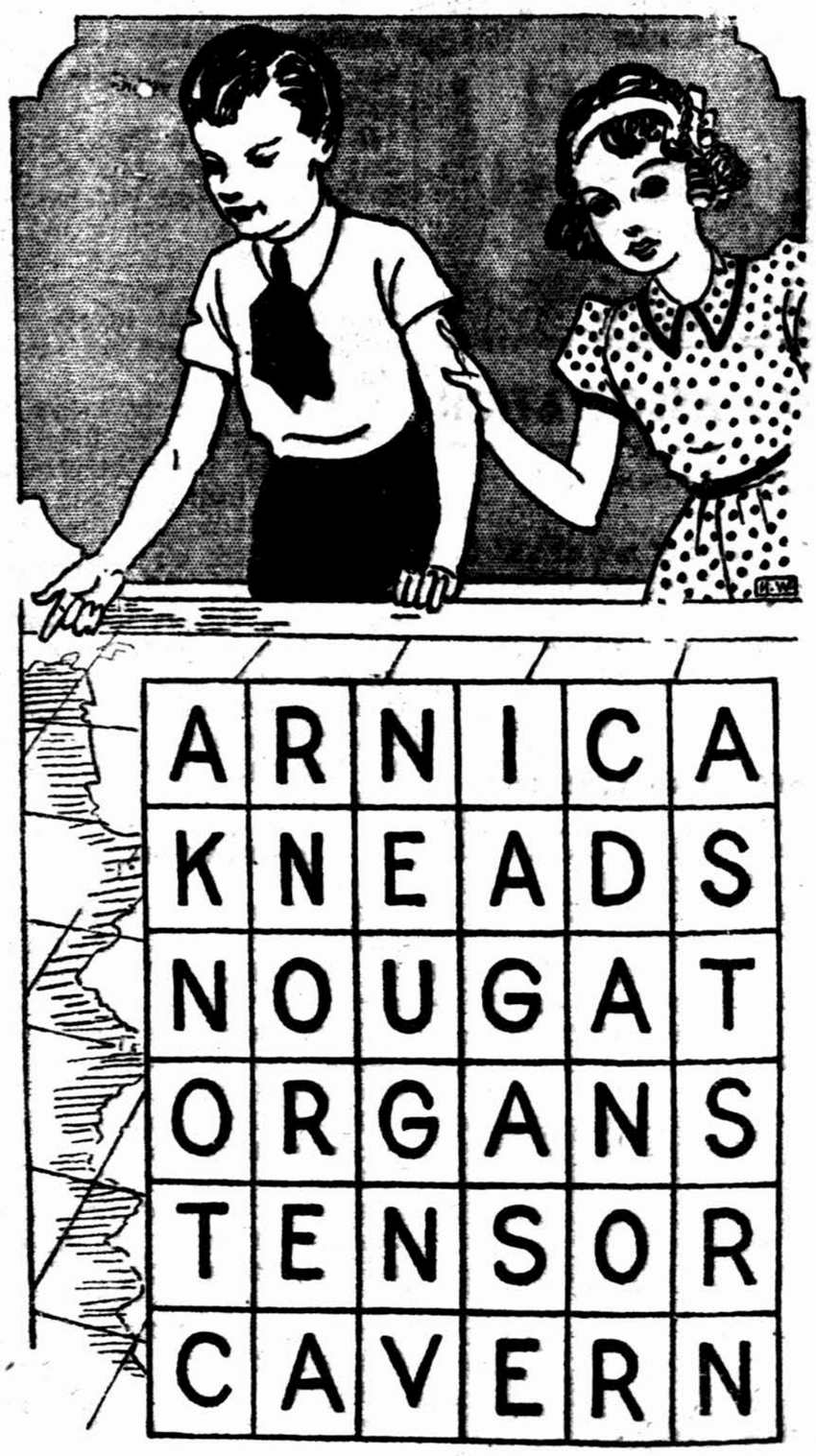
Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

The City Girls.



The Village Boys.

Find the Three States



IF you wanted the name of a state, you would consult a map. Now, the above square of letters certainly does not look like a map, yet you can find the names of three states on it, if you do a little word juggling.

Cut out the six words and reform them into a square, changing the positions of the words from those they now occupy. If you are patient, you will find that a certain combination will produce the name of a state in the diagonal row of letters, extending from the upper left-hand to the lower right-hand corner. The names of two other states can be formed in a like manner by two other combinations of the six words.

Step-Word Puzzle

EVERYONE is anxiously awaiting good news, but not everyone is aware that any news can be made good, if a person is a competent punster.

Change one letter at a time in the word NEWS to convert it into the word GOOD. Each change must result in an ordinary English word. Perhaps you can make the change in less than the eight stages required here.

(For Solution See Page 55)

RIDDLES

THE actor, standing in the wings,
Waits THIS to hear, with anxious ears
But how he chuckles, when before
The ticket window THIS appears.

Some fiery THIS, her anger roused
Will sally forth her lamb to shield
If THIS should venture near to them
While wandering in a sunlit field.

A THIS for a THIS, so THIS have heard
Was the ancient way of evening things.
Today we say, a THIS for a No
Is what an even issue brings.

Find the Hidden Proverb

OHO! THERE IS A STRIKE ON, AND A TOUGH PICKET, TOO
I'LL JUST STICK AROUND IN CASE OF TROUBLE
THIS JOB BEING DONE BY NON-UNION
WHAT A MAN! HE DON'T KNOW HIS OWN STRENGTH
DONT BE AFRAID TO COME OUT BOYS I'LL PROTECT YOU. WAIT A MINUTE, I'LL GIVE YOU A HAND
BURGLARS' UNION LOCAL 326

YOU must read this little strip a great deal more carefully than you do the average comic, for you are to form a proverb from it by selecting five words from the pictures.

How quickly can you get the proverb?

(For Solution See Page 55)

Poverty, The Chief Cause Of Crime

Men Not Born Saints Or Gangsters, Says Lord Samuel

Lord Samuel, a former Home Secretary, hopes that flogging and birching will soon be abolished. Delivering the fourth Clarke Hall Lecture in the Hall of Grays Inn, he strongly criticised the penal law of England.

Asking, "Is the criminal to blame or society?" he said that a humane and rational age wanted to know whether, after all, the criminal might not have a genuine grievance. "We have an uneasy feeling," he said, "that his complaint against society may perhaps be at least as well founded as society's complaint against him. We begin to wonder whether our whole system of penal law has any real moral justification."

If an individual were the passive product of external causes our penal law would indeed have no moral basis; punishment would merely be cruelty and our system of justice fundamentally unjust. It was not true that the young criminal was merely the product of circumstances. Prior causes had given him the character that had yielded to the temptation to commit crimes, but they had also given to him a conscious will which, by an effort, might have enabled him to shape his actions differently and to resist the temptation. Other people with a similar inheritance and environment and similar temptations had not become criminals. Many did, in fact, liberate themselves from their past and change their way of life.

It was false to say that whether a man was to commit a crime or not was predetermined by his heredity and his environment and that the existence or non-existence of a penal law did not enter into the matter. The penal law was itself one of the elements that helped to determine the choice.

Predisposition—Not Predestination

A Crippen or a Landru cunningly murdered a series of women; a kidnapper held a baby for ransom, and when it was not paid strangled it. He did not see why we should say, "Poor fellow, he is the victim of an imperfect social system or perhaps of a misshapen gene in one or other of his protocells; or it may be his subconscious was too much for him. . . ." After all, the victim of a crime was also entitled to some sympathy, perhaps even to greater sympathy. A man's future was not predestined from birth; he was not born a saint or a gangster.

"There is a predisposition, true, but not predestination," said Lord Samuel. "Crime, like alcoholism, or phthisis, or many other things, is not an inescapable inheritance. But a tendency to it may be inherited; a man's family history may be such that it would be well for him to be on the watch.

Society, however, had to frame its system so that all alike were encouraged to do right and discouraged from doing wrong. The potential criminal would be influenced with the rest. The more they could extend and perfect the national system of education, the more they would ensure an environment that would be unfavourable to the future growth of a criminal class. Slums bred a degraded population, and kept it degraded. "You will not find a Bill Sikes or a Fagin in a garden city—at least I do not imagine that you will," he said. "Everyone looks for support for his conduct from the people immediately around him."

In Dickens's time, and long after, there were pockets of public opinion which approved and encouraged crime; in dark and dirty corners the anti-social germs lodged and multiplied. The best disinfectant was fresh air. Well-planned, wholesome towns and cities would be less likely to foster centres of crime.

Poverty The Root Of Cause

Poverty was, without question,

(Continued on page 55)

THE CALL OF KANARA

(Continued From Page 5)

and sweet of sound. Till the corn ripens there is little work to do and the men-folk will spend their evening at home—not studying science, but in cock-fights. Poultry-breeding is quite an art, but not for the necessary motive of eggs or even of meat, but rearing the mighty warriors for the fights.

Folk Dramas And Festivals

Right from the harvest time till the rains come again, it is a succession of festivals, the Ganapathy Festival, which is honouring the belly god by the devotees filling their own bellies to surfeit, then in November the Festival of Lamps, when the temple, the homes and the road corners are lit with hundreds of earthen oil-fed flickering lamps, the water of the tanks reflecting their beauties a hundred fold. The temple has numerous festivals, almost every month, usually more, with processions, fairs and dinners, the idol taken round the villages in decorated cars by the people or in portable booths on the shoulders of the devotees.

The lower castes have their own animistic forms of worship, and the devils, representing the elementals of nature, join in the gala life of the village. The priests dressed up in special costumes, dance, get 'possessed,' for the seasonal and harvest problems of the village and also its politics. Then there are the dramas, played the whole night with elaborate artistic make-up, music and movements which are an art in itself. It resembles the Javanese ballet, but is quite unique in its own way.

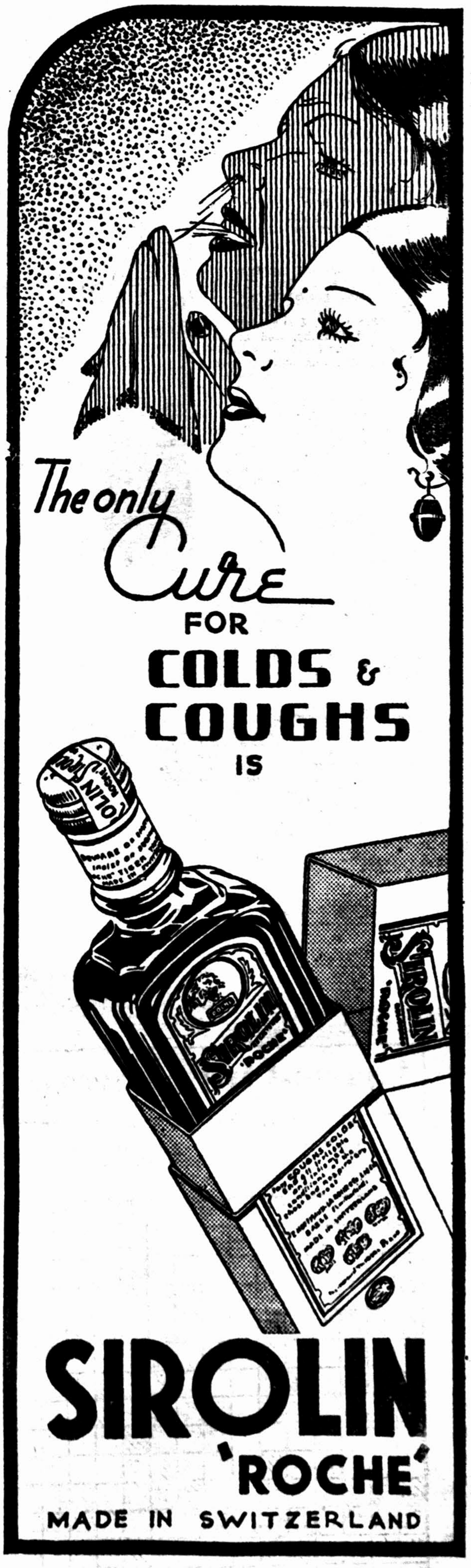
Village Sports

There are the sports too. The football, not your soft inflated rubber business, but hard stuff with coir and stones covered with untanned hide played with all the rough dash of the Rugby. The village Derby with buffaloes, instead of the horses, and without the betting and the book-makers, is a great event. Buffaloes in pairs, of the best breed and specially stalled, decorated for the occasion go in procession to the tune of flute and drums. Rival pairs of rival landlords, will thus congregate from all the quarters. They are yoked to ploughs and made to stand in a line. At a given signal off they start racing through knee-deep mud and water. The winning pair brings great glory to its owner, who feasts his men in celebration of the honour. The rules of the race are many and meticulous. I shall not describe them here at length, for I expect, after saying so much about Kanara, the tourist to see the whole fun himself.

Many lovely cascades like this adorn the Western Ghats.

Conversation which measures up to a man's age and experience is a tonic he finds easy to take.

The fun of the party is not always the brains of the company.



How Did Dorothy Cut the Cloth?

DOROTHY DRESSGOODS' heart fell, as she beheld Mrs. Battleax elbowing her way through the throng of late shoppers.

But by the time Mrs. Battleax had reached the dressgoods counter, Dorothy had resolved on a plan of battle.

"Oh, Mrs. Battleax!" she gushed, "I was hoping you would come. I've been keeping this beautiful polka dot pattern for you. It is just the print to accentuate the graceful contours of your figure."

"I'm not making any dresses," growled Mrs. Battleax, "I just want some goods for a curtain."

"Three yards, I suppose," interrupted Dorothy, and before Mrs. Battleax could say a word, the impatient salesgirl snipped off three yards of the polka dot goods.

"That's much too big," Mrs. Battleax shook her head.

"We can cut some off, no charge for alterations, you know."

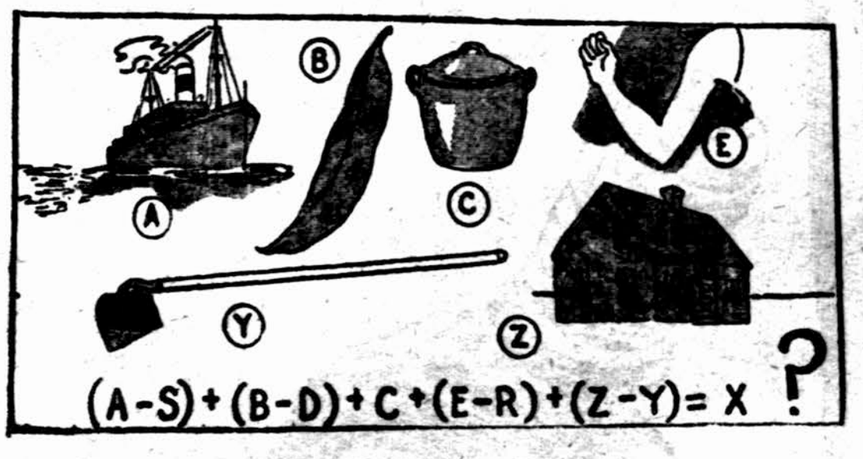
"All right, cut off the polka dots. I want a piece as long as the width of the goods."

"That will leave holes."

"You can sew them together. No charge for alterations, you said."

Dorothy's fingers flew like lightning. The offending polka dots were cut off in as large sections as possible, while the remaining goods was cut into two pieces which Dorothy quickly stitched together on a sewing machine, in time to leave at five o'clock.

How did Dorothy cut the cloth?



(For Solution See Page 55).

Rebus Algebra

THE answer to this rebus problem is the name of a large African mammal. As in any other algebraic problem, you let X stand for the unknown element, which in this case is the animal. Since the value of X is given in terms of the accompanying pictures, the bright puzzlist should lose no time in discovering the interesting creature.

HEALING POWER OF LIGHT RAYS

(Continued From Page 6)

rate than the machines now being used by specialists in Roentgen-ray treatment, and it can readily be handled by the general practitioner of medicine, for whose benefit chiefly it has been designed. Whereas during recent years the efforts of scientists in this field have been for the most part directed toward improving the mechanism and the efficiency of Roentgen apparatus, with the result that the machines have shown a tendency to become more and more complicated as to their construction, attempts are now being made to simplify the operation of such construction in every possible way. Each apparatus is now built with a certain capacity and for special purposes, which adds to its simplicity and reduces its cost price. The type most generally used by doctors enables the immediate detection certain kinds of internal injuries such as fractures, etc. The practising physician can often assist the surgeon or the specialist by making a preliminary diagnosis with aid of the X-ray picture.

Roentgen Tubes Inclined To "Play Tricks"

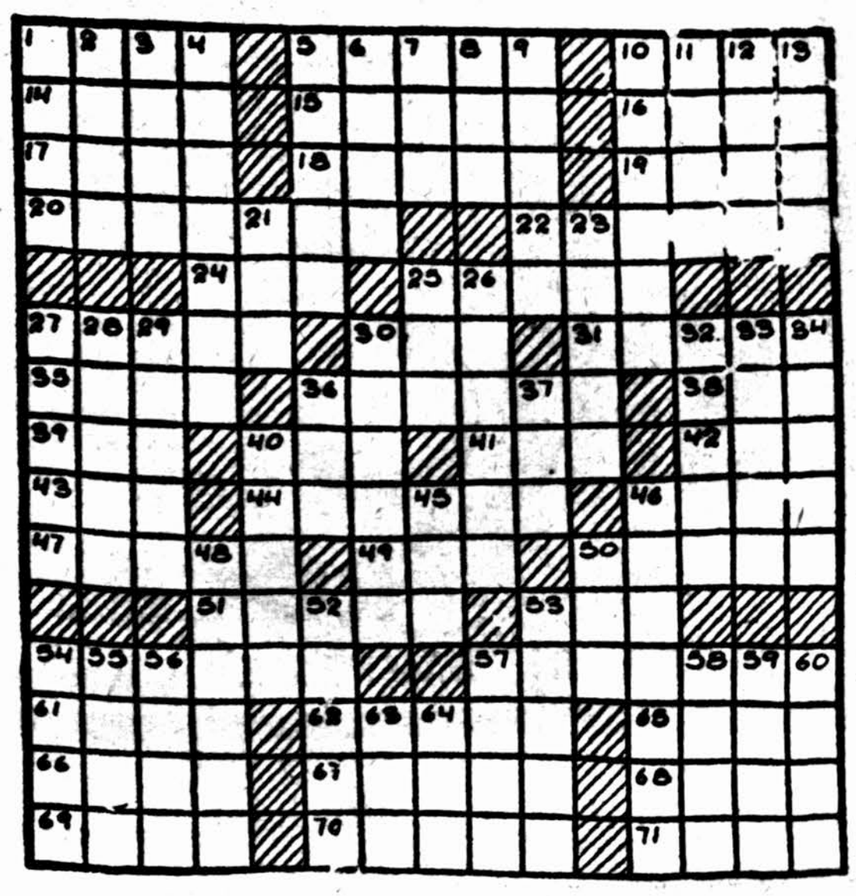
The records show that most of the research work in connection with the development of the X-ray has been done by German scientists, so that the exposition contains many objects which are reminiscent of former German men of learning, such as the original set of tubes with which Roentgen made his experiments, and first apparatus used by the famous X-ray specialist, Professor Rieder of Munich. At the time when he was at the height of his career, it is related of Dr. Rieder that he often compared his Roentgen tubes to coquettish and capricious women, because of the tricks they played with light-rays when being operated. For this reason, it is said, Rieder gave his various Roentgen tubes feminine names such as Maria Pauline Josephine, etc.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions and Answers

HORIZONTAL

1—Inspires with fear.
5—Clamber up.
10—Cause the skin to crack.
14—Dialect from Sanskrit.
15—Cavities.
16—Feminine name.
17—Cheese.



18—Prepares for publication.
19—Level.
20—Who defeated Jess Willard for the heavyweight championship in 1919?
22—Member of an ancient Jewish sect.
24—Drunkard.
25—Who is the president of Czechoslovakia?
27—What English poet wrote "Don Juan"?
30—Gender.
31—Who was the founder of the Persian Empire?
35—Downpour.
36—Choose.
38—Unit.
39—Candlenut tree.
40—Having a central position.
41—Thing: in law.
42—Seized with the teeth.
43—Range of perception.
44—Game at cards.
46—Who was the mother of Apollo?
47—Penetrate.
49—Contraction for "it is."
50—City of Poland.
51—Slumber.
53—Son of Noah.
54—Chatters.
57—Shelters.
61—Frog.
62—Cloth for wiping.
65—Mine entrance.
66—Leave out.
67—Turn outward.
68—Network.
69—Without color.
70—Appraises.
71—Sketched.

VERTICAL

1—Imitated.
2—Walk through water.
3—Ancient country.
4—What was the former name of the Duchess of Windsor?
5—Broad piece of anything.
6—What was the name of "Buffalo Bill"?
7—Adopted son of Mohammed.
8—Permit.
9—Where are the famous Krupp Works?
10—French city.
11—Swarm of bees.
12—Solar disk.
13—Section of a window.
21—Male child.
23—Factions.
26—Babylonian deity.
28—Puts in vigorous action.
27—Device for retarding.
32—Residence of a mandarin.
33—Smiling.
34—Staid.
35—Garments.
37—Join.
34—What American author founded the Woodcraft Indians?
36—Thus.
37—Letter of the alphabet?
40—Bird.
45—Tear.
46—Who appeared opposite William Powell in "My Man Godfrey"?
48—Property.
50—Established value.
52—Chemical compound.
53—Ceases.
54—Support.
55—Incarnation of Vishnu.
56—Source of indigo.
57—In this place.
58—German river.
59—Religious ceremony.
60—Boil slowly.
63—Eggs.
64—Moist.

(For Solution See Page 55)

What's Wrong WITH YOUR FACE
So Long as these ugly spots and patches continue, people must stare and snigger.
LEUCODERMA
—can be cured in a few weeks AT HOME. FREE treatise tells how. WRITE! LEPROSY also cured. Literature FREE.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:
KAMALA WORKS, Panchpota, Bengal.

The Indian Nurse

CENDERELLA OF PROFESSIONS

They Must Be Given A Fair Deal

By "MASI"

Nursing plays an important part in medical treatment. In the absence of careful and efficient nursing medical treatment cannot be a success. As such it becomes incumbent on the part of the authorities concerned to see to the recruitment of suitable candidates as nurses. These candidates should not only be of good education, but must have an aptitude for the profession. It is indeed most unfortunate that at the present moment girls, after trying all other avenues, take to nursing as a last resort. To add to this, parents of eligible girls look down upon nursing and consider it as the Cinderella of the professions. The fact that girls of good education do not come forward to take to nursing may be attributed to two important reasons: (1) an Indian girl, who after completing her full course of training in Nursing and Midwifery, which extends over a period of four years, and after serving for a period of 5 years as a Staff Nurse in a large Hospital, finds an end of her prospects there; and (2) the scale of salary offered is not in keeping with the standard and amount of work expected of them.

Many of the hospitals are not financially well off to offer an attractive scale of pay to nurses, but if the possibility of an Indian staff Nurse becoming a Nursing Sister, after she had rendered a good account of herself as a Staff Nurse for 5 years in a large Hospital, is assured, it will in itself doubtless serve as an inducement for girls of good education to take to nursing.

UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION

At present in almost all the important Hospitals in India Nursing Sisters are recruited from England and even in the few Hospitals where Indians are appointed as Nursing Sisters, the scale of pay offered to them is not identical with that offered to Nursing Sisters recruited from England. They are designated separately as "Nursing Sisters, British qualified" and "Nursing Sisters, Indian Trained." If this is done simply for the reason that Nursing Sisters trained in England can render better nursing in India, the authorities are sadly mistaken. Conditions and customs in India are quiet different and Indian women who seek Hospital aid find a world of comfort in the company of an Indian Sister, as there is a mutual understanding of feelings among them.

The fact that European Sisters cannot converse fluently in the mother tongue of the patient is in itself a great drawback in recruiting them for Indian Hospitals. Of course they may be better Nurses, but so long as they cannot talk fluently the mother tongue of the patients concerned, and understand their customs, it is next to impossible to render good nursing. Here it may not be out of place if I were to add that in almost all the large Hospitals, although each unit has at its head a Nursing Sister, in all probability recruited from England, all the nursing is done by Indian Staff Nurses with the assistance of Probationer Nurses in training. After taking reports from Night Staff Nurses and inspecting the charts, the Day Staff Nurses sponge and prepare patient for Doctor's examination. They take rounds with doctors, explain the conditions of patients, and take down their instructions for treatment. They write out diet sheets, indent medicines, record temparatures, and carry out in all its details the treatment prescribed by the doctors. They also prepare patients for operations. The above is all that is done in the way of nursing in a hospital, and, therefore, one wonders where comes in the Nursing Sister. No doubt the patient sees the Nursing Sister once or twice a day but only with the doctors, and here again she cuts a sorrowful figure when she is asked to explain the condition of a particular patient. Though this is one of her important duties, yet she is unable to do it without the help of a Staff Nurse, as she has very little contact with the patient herself.

PLEA FOR PROMOTION

One can appreciate there being a Nursing Sister recruited from England, as Sister Tutor in every large Hospital to train Nurses, but there is absolutely no necessity for each unit to have at its head a Nursing Sister recruited from England. If, however, the authorities consider that it is absolutely essential (in the best interests of nursing) to have a Nursing Sister at the head of each unit, then I venture to suggest that an Indian be appointed to the said post. Indian Staff Nurses, if, they are placed on a scale of Rs. 50-5-75 p. m. they can be promoted provided their work is satisfactory, as Nursing Sisters at the end of the five years and placed in charge of units. They can be put on a scale of Rs. 80-10-120. After serving a large Hospital for 5 years as a Staff Nurse, they will be able to shoulder greater responsibility, and it will be in the fitness of things to offer such girls positions of trust and greater responsibility. These Sisters must be made to take upon themselves an equivalent share of the work of the unit and to move more freely with the patients. If this is adopted, it will not only result in the saving of huge sums of money spent on passages for European Sisters, but will enable the hospital authorities to employ two Indian sisters in the money spent on the appointment of a European Nursing Sister.

Due to poverty and the growth of women's education in India, many girls of good education are willing to take to Nursing, and the Ministers of Public Health by effecting the improvements suggested will not only be attaching these girls of good education, but will be able to provide Indian Hospitals the type of nurses best suited to Indian conditions and customs.

POET VALLATHOL

classical Nrithya and Abhinaya in the form of Kathakali, it should not be allowed to lie confined and cooped up in the land of its birth; that Kathakali has a higher destiny to fulfil and a message to offer to the Indian cultural life.

Vallathol was correct. When, in the early part of 1938 with a troupe of expert artistes he gave performances of Kathakali in the various parts of India, including Bombay, the enthusiastic reception that it had at the hands of all art-lovers proves that he was. In fact, it is doubtless that though the culture of Kerala is indelibly impressed on the minutest details of the technique of Kathakali, it has something in it which transcends the barriers of petty provincialism, something that makes it a universal art. Vallathol has offered Kathakali for the acceptance of India; he expects response from all those who believe in the cultural unity of the motherland.

When once the task of reviving Kathakali is well under way, the Kalamandalam bids fair to extend its activities to other fields. Actually, even now it is doing something in other directions too. But lack of funds and the limitations of human endeavour prevent the institution from undertaking activities on a more extensive scale.

Close on the southern bank of the Bharatha River in South Malabar, just opposite the Shoranur Junction on the South Indian Railway, the Kerala Kalamanda-

(Continued From Page 10)

lam nestles, a few handful of unostentatious structures deeply set in rich and cool vegetation. The place now wears an animated appearance; plaintin trees with freshly ripe fruits file the pathways; streamers and buntings ruffle in the refreshing breeze. Kalamandalam is celebrating the birthday of its founder. A rather heavy programme, in which almost every conceivable branch of art has found representation, has been arranged—a festival of art, in every sense of the term.

In a day or two, the bustle will die down; the clang of the cymbals and the blare of drums will be stilled. And when the guests, who include not a few from distant provinces in India, have all departed, the place will again relapse into its wonted calm, to resume its task of adding to and augmenting the artistic wealth of India.

The whales look-out,
"No mother, I can't see father anywhere."

"You can't 'phone the police station George, you ought to know we haven't paid for Bingo's licence yet."

"STRENGTH THROUGH JOY"

(Continued From Page 7.)

for the workers' use are provided by the "K.D.F." movement.

"Strength Through Joy" own three theatres in Berlin, one in Munich and one in Breslau. It has also special arrangements with all the theatres and opera houses throughout Germany. During the year which ended with the Party Rally at Nuremberg last month 13,500,000 people visited the theatre through "K.D.F."

There is a "Strength Through Joy" Symphony Orchestra of 90 players which tours the country giving concerts—last year to 3,500,000 concert-goers. This orchestra also gives occasional concerts in factories during the lunch hour.

"Strength Through Joy" penetrates also inside the business or factory life. One section "The Beauty of Work Department" looks after working conditions. A year ago a very successful campaign for better lighting of factories and offices was run with the slogan "Good Light—Good Work".

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

the 5th All-India Children's Gathering, in welcoming children from various parts of the country to Sukkur, described the beauties of that place, and felt fortunate in having an opportunity to serve them. She expressed joy that a personality like Prof. Jethmal Parsram was to preside on the occasion. And in the course of her speech, she said:—

We have many drawbacks, no doubt. The foreigners wonder how a country like India, which has produced greatest men from time to time, is backward in so many things. To-day our India is the poorest country in the world—We depend for every little thing on others—we do not think how we should progress—we do not encourage our industries—we are only ready to point out our faults to each other.

Let us learn to be humble and kind. We speak so proudly and unmannerly. Even to the servants we should be polite. Let us, then, at this Gathering, promise to be guided by the light of right thoughts: Let us promise to act according to whatever little we learn here!

* * * *

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Sjt. Jethmal Parsram, in the course of his speech said that he was happy to see that the Balkan-ji-Bari movement was spreading throughout India. There is a great hope of Bharat Mata in it. The elders have not driven out of themselves the enmities of their hearts: May this children's movement help us to forget distinctions of caste and creed, colour and religion, and to serve our Motherland unitedly.

What is a child? The whole world is worshipping the child to-day! In Bharat Varsha, are spread the ideals of Bala Krishna and Bala Buddha. All great men and poets have been "forms" of the Child. Even in the Bible it is said. "Be ye children to come to Heaven!"

The child comes to the parents first. It is therefore necessary that they should know child psychology. However, they should not think that children are their property. Children are a property of the whole nation. After parents, the child comes to a teacher. Therefore, a teacher has a great responsibility of guiding the child properly.

It is such a happiness to see in this Gathering not only Hindu children, but also Muslim and Parsi children: They do not feel as if they belong to different communities or religions—this by itself is a sure sign of the great brotherhood which the Balkan-ji-Bari movement is going to bring about in our country: May it prosper and fulfil its mission!

* * *

WHAT ELSE?

Many friends sent messages of best wishes to the Gathering. I shall give some of these and also a list of the resolutions passed on this occasion, next week.

I hope little Sheila will be quite all right by that time and I shall be back at Bombay to write for that issue.

How wonderful are the God's ways, really! I could not be here in Sind just last week, when children gathered in hundreds and thousands: I remembered them and they missed me so much . . . And to-day, when all that is over. I am in Sind!

Who knows where I shall be at the time of my writing the next letter to you! But, anyway, I am going to write it—and you shall be on the lookout.

As I am away from Bombay at present, perhaps there will be some delay in attending the various letters which I may receive from you—For that you will please excuse me.

On account of the same reason, there may be some delay in announcing results of the last Prize Competition—So please, do not worry!

* * * *

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 13th to 19th November, 1938:—

1. Sis. Kamalabai Narvekar
2. Bro. Rasiklal Mehta
3. Bro. Tukaram Shirke
4. Bro. Tillu Advani
5. Sis. Mani Mistry
6. Bro. Ester Gonsalves
7. Bro. Hashim Karim
8. Bro. Parmanand Oza
9. Sis. Vinodini Desai
10. Bro. Dhansukh Parekh
11. Bro. Chhotalal Kapadia.

* * * *

THE SPOTTED SPADES

(By Hasu Behn)

Sushie looked across the sands at a group of children.

"If only they would speak to me," she thought, "it would be lovely! If only anyone would, so that I needn't play alone."

But no one did speak to her, and Sushie had to play alone. She wandered here and there, and at last came running back to where her mother and father were sitting.

There were tears in her eyes, but she was trying not to cry.

"Whatever is the matter?" her mother asked.

"Oh, Mummy", the little girl began, "I lost my spade and then found a little boy playing with it, and when I asked him for it he said it was his. But I'm sure it wasn't, because mine has got some dabs of funny green paint on the handle, and the one he was playing with hard too."

"We'll go and look for it," her mother said and Sushie took was still digging with the spade with the green dabs of paint on the handles.

Mother was quite sure when she spoke to him that Sushie was mistaken, and so they went a little farther, and then all at once the little girl stopped.

"Why, here it is! she cried, and ran and picked up a spade which was lying on the sand.

But just then a little girl called, "That's my spade!"

"But I'm sure it's mine," Sushie began, "because of these green dabs of paint."

'But mine has those too," the little girl said.

"And mine too," cried a voice, and there was the little boy, who had followed them, holding out his spade with the green spots on the handle!

Then Mother laughed.

"Why, I expect we bought them at the same shop!" She said, "and they are all alike, so we'll have to look about for still another like yours!"

Then all the other children joined in and helped, and soon Sushie's own spade was found.

By this time they had become friends, and afterwards Sushie never played alone again.

* * * *

JUST MARK!

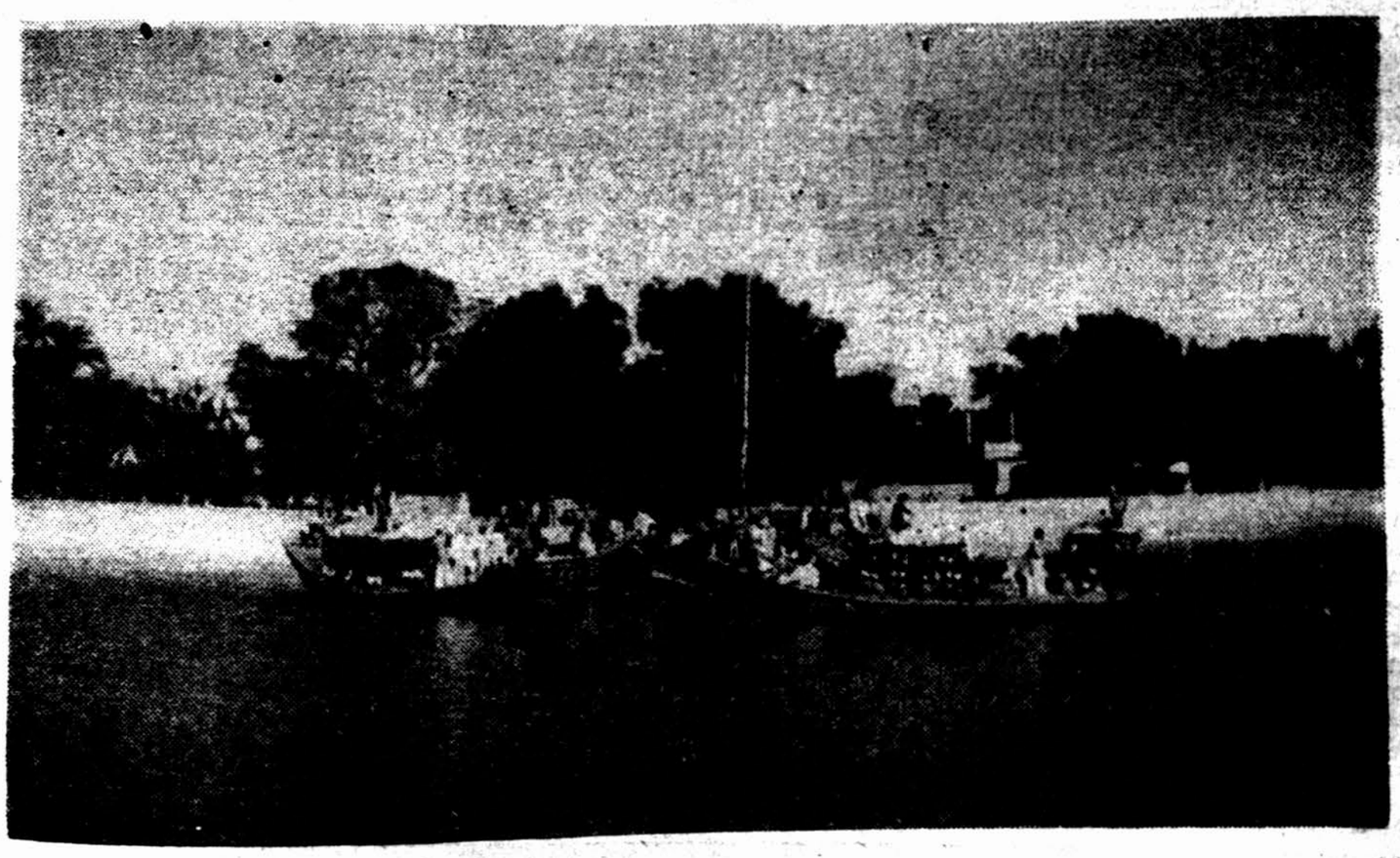
Two flies were sitting on a jam pot in the grocer's window and longing for a taste of the sweet mixture.

Suddenly one of them commenced running round and round the top of the pot as fast as he could go.

"Hi! What's the idea?" shouted the other.

"I've just read the instructions" panted the other. "It says 'To open lid tear round the dotted line'!"

At Mohan-jo-Daro (Larkana)



Visit to Shri Sadha Bella.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 1)

being held to foster goodwill among the people of our two countries, and to settle all disputes at a round table, which was symbolic of the equality of men.

It was a comparatively small incident, and it happened seven years ago, but for me it only happened yesterday, and the face of that woman still haunts me, standing before me with my passport in her hand. "You may pass off as a Spaniard. . . ." she said—seven years ago!

On the question of the Colour bar, I was asked by a German Jew who had fled from the Hitler terror, whether the coloured people themselves thought their colour was the right shade, or whether they looked upon the white people as being the chosen people and upon themselves as the outcasts. It was a difficult question to answer. The answer depends entirely on the individual—though the majority of individuals feel in their heart of hearts that colour is a misfortune in the world we live in. The reason is that taken as a whole the civilisation of today is essentially a white civilisation. The majority of those who rule the destiny of this world are white races. Those who are coloured have been for many years the underdogs. So it is on the Continent of America, in India, Africa and so many other places in the world where the colour problem exists.

Sometimes I wonder what would happen if a revolution of coloured men all over the world would sweep the white races off the face of this world. Would we not then feel that ours is the right colour and would we not resent the presence amongst us of those who did not have the same shade of skin as ours? So that the right colour of your skin is to be decided by those who are in power, and it is the opportunity the white races have had to exploit the coloured people that has given rise to the Colour bar. As long as the white races remain in power the Colour bar will continue to exist in those parts of the world where that superiority is maintained.

So that looked at from the political point of view, the Colour bar in India will disappear with the establishment in India of self-government, of 'purna swaraj' which is unadulterated, and unqualified by safeguards which leave the ultimate power in the hands of Whitehall and the English Houses of Parliament.

But there is another aspect of the problem which must not be overlooked. In it is to be found the real cause of the whole prejudice, and through it some day perhaps we may even find the only solution. I refer to mixed marriages.

Half-Caste

You have often heard people speak contemptibly of a man or a woman whose parents happened to be mixed. However legal the marriage ceremony may be, the offspring of such a mixed marriage is regarded as tainted even as illegitimate children are looked down upon though perhaps not to the same extent. For they have been born in violation of the rules of orthodoxy and they have disregarded the wishes of society. In this respect the rigidity of the convention has evolved into a code of morals, and to be unconventional is to be immoral as well.

It is difficult to decide whether the prejudice against the half-caste follows from the prejudice to colour, so that the trace of it in the children is as detestable as the original, and that therefore the Colour bar is imposed only to save white women from giving birth to half-caste children.

I am not a half-caste. I state this as a fact, not an opinion. But sometimes I am even taken for that, for my features are that of a much darker man than I am. I therefore know what it feels like to be taken for a half-caste, and to judge the reaction of others to those who are.

I covered the Coronation for an Indian paper. I had not till late in the day bothered to get myself a ticket to see the procession, partly because they were too expensive, and partly because it was too medieval for my liking. It was a form of revivalism which was not in keeping with my ideals, and in this age of progress it was a mental retrogression. My reaction to it was the same as it is to a picture or a play period costume. There was something unreal about it, which did not appeal to my realism. There were also other aspects of it which I did not like—the ceremonial, the exhibition of armed forces, this emphasis on power, this militarism on display, this showing-off to the rest of the world what power there was in the British Empire, this Imperialism, this non-existent unity of Empire, mass psychology, crowds, little boys waving flags and cheering soldiers, old women whose memory went as far back as the days of Queen Victoria—all this I hated.

But I was a journalist, and as such one has to kneel at the altar of human interest and bow to the god of slop. It is the one profession which kills any spark of decency you may have in you. It is a racket which aims at drawing blood out of stone, and at wearing the sorrows of humanity on the sleeve of your indifference. To turn down a commission on the ground that it was too boring, would be almost unforgivable, though had I known that the fifteen hundred words I cabled to India, and which cost the paper more than fifteen pounds for the press cable, would be valued by the editor at the sum of one pound and five shillings, I would merely have seen the whole thing on the news-reel the same day and read the reports of some of the star reporters of the London press for my own amusement and left the editor in India to write it himself.

However, I went to the Coronation, or at least as near as I could go, which in my case meant a seat in one of the stands opposite the Palace, obtained through the kind courtesy of India House and the High Commissioner for India. All this sounds frightfully important, but in reality it meant paying less for a seat than I would have had to had I gone to an agency which had bought large blocks of seats to re-sell them at enormous profits to those who were stupid enough to pay that price. And there were sufficient people in London at that time who paid for their folly.

My job was to find the Coronation imposing, majestic, awe-inspiring, breath-taking. It was the job of every journalist on the job. In my case, I did the whole thing so thoroughly that at the end of the day, when I came back dripping wet from the rain that drenched me to the skin, I was able to understand the feelings of those hundreds of thousands who lined the streets, all along the long Coronation route, and I tried to interpret that same feeling faithfully, till I began to feel as the others did who had flocked from the far corners of the Empire to testify their allegiance and loyalty to the common sovereign that rules over us all.

Traffic was almost at a standstill, and to find a taxi was quite impossible. Tired and exhausted, I walked from the Palace to the Underground at Westminster, and came by tube as near home as I could. Over the last hundred yards I caught sight of a cab. It was the only one in the rank at Euston Station. I hailed it, but he made no effort to come towards me. I went over and inquired if he was free, and he nodded very curtly. I stepped in and gave the address to which I wished to be driven. This annoyed him more as it was a short fare and he hated being disturbed.

I was not alone. There was a lady with me. She remarked about his abruptness, and suggested I should tip him a little extra. Suddenly the window between the driver and us slammed. When I paid my fare, I remarked that his manners were not very brilliant. That was all I said and under the circumstances I felt justified. His face coloured immediately and he spouted with anger. "Manners, manners," he said, "am I to learn manners from a bloody half-caste?" He was not a young man, otherwise I would have let him kiss my fist. He was a pleasantly greying man and a little too refined to be a taxi-driver. I merely took his number, at which he laughed and repeated the words again: "You bloody half-caste."

I knew then what it must feel like to be half-caste, which I was not. I knew then that even on the occasion of a Coronation, when over the radio came messages from all parts of the Empire, followed by the King's Speech in which we were one large family, there was still the same prejudice in the hearts of the ordinary white man against those who were coloured or had a trace of it. It was a rude awakening, a return to reality after a few hours of idle dreaming. The struggle must go on—the struggle of the coloured people against the white oppression. Coronation or no Coronation we were still the coloured people of the Empire and could never belong to the same family.

I slept over this incident, but two days later I could still hear the voice of the cabman chuckling and repeating the words "You bloody half-caste." I reported the matter to the Commissioner of Police or whoever was the right authority. Days passed and one morning a policeman called to inquire about the incident. The driver had been asked for his explanation, and in his written statement said that he never uttered any such words, and what was more, he objected to my putting such words into his mouth! To show that I was not the type of person who was likely to report a matter like this without sufficient provocation, I had mentioned in my letter that I was personally known to the High Commissioner for India. I did not claim to be an intimate friend of so high an official, but the fact still remained that the High Commissioner at that time knew members of my family, and I had met him personally one evening when he was particularly kind to me on account of his association with members of my family. On the strength of this I felt sure that there would be little doubt about my respectability. Unfortunately the High Commissioner was at that time on a visit to America, and I am still waiting to hear from our great Metropolitan Police what eventually happened. Perhaps the decision has been indefinitely postponed in the best traditions of British justice in the hope that both parties might feel that right was on their side.

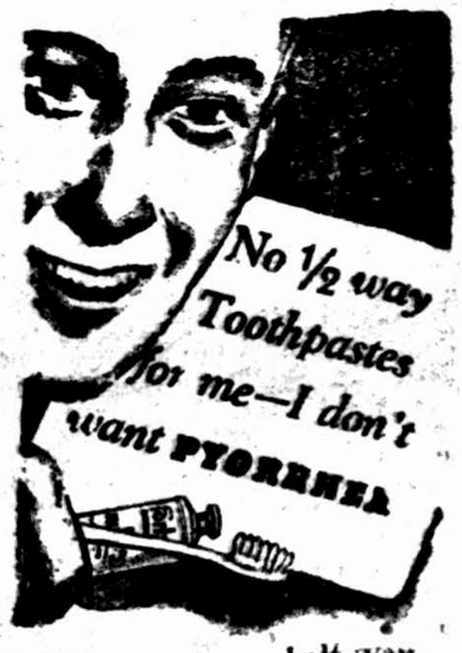
One of the most amazing things about this Colour bar is that you very seldom meet the man who is the one who objects. So it is elusive, and you cannot get to grips with it. Always it is imposed by someone who explains that he or she has no such prejudice and goes on to say that unfortunately everyone is not like that, and after all, you can't change the world. How often have I heard it, how often will those who will come after me hear it, too? In all humility I ask, do you really want us to believe that we are all members of the same family? Or isn't there a gulf between us that can never be bridged?

The Contrast

A few weeks before the Coronation a coloured British subject was told by the barman of a West End hotel that he would not be served any drinks on the premises of that hotel until after the Coronation, because their American residents who had come over for the Coronation would probably object to his colour. I wondered then whether the Coronation was for the people of the Empire or was it to amuse our American visitors? A similar incident once occurred in the South of France. The manager of a smart restaurant had refused admission to two coloured artists on exactly the same grounds. But the French authorities to whose attention this incident was brought would not tolerate any such discrimination. The law of France, they said, does not know the word "colour." Word was sent next day to the management of that restaurant in the South of France that the same two gentlemen would be visiting their restaurant that evening and that if the utmost courtesy was not shown to them, their establishment would forthwith be closed down. It was the authoritative voice of a free people who had paid heavily for their freedom that was speaking. American or no American, the law of France was the law of France, and those who came to that country must of necessity respect it. It made my heart throb to hear this story, which was told to me one night a few days after the West End hotel incident.

There may be nothing new in what I have to say on the Colour bar, but the fact that it has to be said so often is the greatest con-

(Continued On Page 53)



Don't expect a half-way toothpaste—one that merely cleans the teeth—to keep your gums healthy. It just can't do it. Yet, gums must be protected or you run the risk of Pyorrhea—the dreaded disease of the gums which strikes 4 people out of 5 over 40

FORHAN'S Toothpaste gives you double protection. It does BOTH jobs, cleans teeth and at the same time safeguards your gums. Forhan's is the only toothpaste that contains Dr. Forhan's famous Astringent widely used by the dental profession for combating gum disorders. You need Forhan's double protection. Buy a tube today!

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The Original Toothpaste for both TEETH AND GUMS

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Britain: The "Sick Man" Of The World

Seven Years Of Tory Rule Have Shattered British Prestige

The National Government's foreign and Imperial policies have since 1931 helped to make the British Empire the sick man of the world, to be broken up in the next war, just as the Austro-Hungarian Empire and earlier the Ottoman Empire were the sick men of Europe before the last world war.

As part of this process they reduced Great Britain's power and prestige, strengthened our enemies and weakened our friends until this country is no more able, however much it rearms and conscripts, to defend the vast British Empire alone against the Fascist bloc than Holland would be to defend the Dutch East Indies against Japan.

Let us examine just what they have done and why, both to make the Empire fit for the knacker's yard and to make it impossible to defend, writes K. Zilliacus in "Tribune."

WHAT LABOUR DID

The last Labour Government was admittedly weak, timid and inexperienced and suffered from having no independent majority.

But in Imperial policy it laid the foundations for the subsequent settlement with Egypt; it took in hand reforms in the Crown colonies looking toward more social justice and self-government; it drafted an India Bill which was intended to be a real move toward self-determination and a basis for agreement with Congress, which represents the great majority of Indian opinion.

In the Far East the Labour Government negotiated agreements with China for the disappearance of British privileges and concessions, including the cession within ten years of the International Settlement at Shanghai, and the substitution of new international relationships based on equality of status and common membership of the League.

A scheme of technical co-operation by the League in China's national reconstruction was inaugurated adn welcomed by Mr. Arthur Henderson in the League Council as the practical outcome of the new policy and as the first step to organised co-operation between China and the West through the League.

IN WORLD AFFAIRS THE LABOUR GOVERNMENT LEFT THE LEAGUE STRONGER AND MORE RESPECTED THAN EVER BEFORE, WITH BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF A SUCCESSFUL DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE, WORLD PEACE SAFE, AND THE WORLD LEADERSHIP OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH UNCHALLENGED AND SUPREME.

They accomplished all this partly because of an exceptionally able team at the Foreign Office, Arthur Henderson, Hugh Dalton and P. J. Noel Baker knew what they wanted, worked together in perfect unity, and doggedly fought obstructive Foreign Office officials (not all were obstructive) and the Admiralty every step of the way.

ON WAY TO WORLD PEACE

But mostly the Labour Government, in spite of its defects, was able to do as much as it did in foreign and Imperial affairs because it and the Parliamentary party on which it rested indentified "British honour and vital interests" with the honour and vital interests of the common people.

They were discouraged and deflected from giving full effect to this view. But their fundamental bias, their instinctive inclination, their ideas of right and wrong, were ultimately determined by the fact that the Labour Party reflects the needs and ideals of the working class.

Therefore what they were trying to do, the goal of their efforts, their conception of the national interest, was to give a square deal to subject populations and to make the League into a real guarantee of world peace. No doubt they should have moved farther and faster. But, at any rate, they were on the whole moving in the right direction.

The National Government, on the other hand, was from the outset a literally reactionary Government, which was trying to move backwards, or, what comes to the same thing, was resisting the urgent forces of social and colonial change that had broken loose in the great slump.

The National Government was a coalition of capitalist parties whose one object was to re-consolidate the shaken social and colonial order. That in practice, meant ministering to the vested interests, the power and prejudices of the plutocracy, and resisting the demands of the common people and of subject populations.

SALVAGING THE WRECK OF CAPITALISM

This capitalist coalition Government, which from the outset was a thinly disguised government by the Conservative Party, the City and the Federation of British Industries, and from which genuine Liberals soon withdrew, called itself "National" because it identified the vested interests of the plutocracy with the vital interests of the nation.

It has grown steadily more reactionary as its desperate efforts to salvage the wreck of capitalism led it into deeper and deeper waters.

First came the pseudo-Socialist MacDonald, with his quack doctor's mandate to save the country—which he did by setting it on the road to Fascism and war. Then came the pseudo-Liberal Baldwin, with his election-winning mandate to save the League—which he instead destroyed. And now we have the pseudo-democrat Chamberlain, with his self-imposed undertaker's mandate to save world peace—which he is doing by making a world war inevitable and losing it before it has begun.

The fact that their major purpose — to save plutocracy from the challenge of the working class aroused by the sufferings of the great slump—was the same as that of the Fascist 'regimes,' was early realised by the National Government. In October, 1933 and 1934, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Baldwin and Sir John Simon said at "National Labour Party" luncheons that they were applying, by different methods, the very same principle of "national concentration" to save the country as the dictators were doing in Germany and Italy.

ROUND UP WITH FASCISM

The more reactionary they have become the greater their difficulties, and the nearer the menace of another slump the more clearly the National Government realise that their survival is bound up with the success of the Fascist 'regimes.'

For if Hitler's and Mussolini's aggressions were to receive a serious check, their 'regimes' would instantly be involved in internal difficulties. And the worse the position of the Fascist 'regimes' became, the more precarious would be the future of Toryism in this country. Our plutocracy can maintain their class rule only so long as feverish rearmament staves off another slump and British public life is poisoned by the dread of war.

Therefore they must keep the Fascist regimes going, for if they failed there would be an end of the war preparations and fear of war, which have become the life-line of Toryism and plutocracy in this and other countries.

On the other hand, the more the Soviet Union succeeds in internal reconstruction and the greater its influence in international affairs, the more dangerous it becomes to the only "British vital interest" the National Government recognise as such—namely, the vested interests of the plutocracy.

For the Soviet Government's foreign policy, being based on the common people's desire for peace and social justice, is directed to strengthening collective security and succouring victims of aggression. In proportion as that policy succeeded it would stop the aggressions of the Fascist 'regimes' and so undermine their internal stability. And that would ultimately be fatal to Toryism in this country.

GUIDES TO GOVERNMENT POLICY

From these facts flow the two cardinal principles of the National Government's foreign policy: Subservience to the Fascist powers and refusal to co-operate with the U.S.S.R.

These two principles are the natural and inevitable consequence of identifying the vital interests of the common people with the vested interests of the plutocracy. And on that identification the whole foreign and Imperial, as well as domestic, policy of the National Government rests.

Let us now see how these policies have worked out in the Empire and in the world. The Ottawa Imperial Preferences were the direct result of the pressure of the plutocracy on the Government. In the colonial domain this has meant increasing the

(Continued On Page 55)

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, President of the Legislative Assembly, Bombay.

Pencil-Sketch by Syt. Y. K. Shukla, Artist.

I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 51.)

demnation of the civilisation to which you belong and which has been thrust on me and my people. For it is sad to think that in this Empire which professes to stand for all that is best and brightest in the history of humanity, it should be necessary for British subjects to tell the rest of the world that in that same Empire to which they belong there is discrimination against them because of their colour

When I referred to these incidents in one of my articles on the Colour question, infuriated patriots complained that such grievances should not be ventilated in that paper. Are we to be denied even the right to express our feelings after you have humiliated us on every possible occasion? The secretary of an important organisation, with its headquarters in St. James's Street, wrote to me that he was surprised to read the article. Yes, a great many people are surprised, and not too pleasantly when it is pointed out that nothing is done in this country to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. Those in authority have done nothing about it. In the case of that West End hotel a threat from the proper quarters to withhold the licence would have brought the management to its senses.

But authority can only act if it has the people of this country behind it. If the people themselves want that discrimination maintained then the solution of the colour problem must be found elsewhere. For if there is no place in the countries of Europe for the dark races of the Orient, then there is no place in the countries of Asia and Africa for the white races that have established themselves there. Some day the issue will come to that, and then a few more people will be surprised. Let's have it straight from the shoulder.

And yet they say there is no Colour bar in England. Isn't it strange that if there is a coloured man in a bus or a tube, the seat next to him is the last one to be filled? Isn't it strange that when you apply for a room in a boarding-house or a residential hotel which is advertising rooms to let, they happen to have been just let, though the advertisement continues to appear in the same paper the next day? Isn't it strange that if a dark young man goes to a palais de dance at a seaside resort or in the suburbs of London all the dance hostesses appear to be engaged—these same women who are yours for sixpence?

You would have thought that this mother country would have found a way of dealing with these regrettable incidents. You would have thought that something would be done to make this "family" idea come true. You would have thought that the India Office would spring to action if a hotel refused admission to a British subject on grounds of his colour. You would have thought that the Secretary of State for India or the Home Office would bring pressure upon the L.C.C. to withdraw the licence of that hotel. You would have thought that England which has appointed itself trustee for three hundred and fifty million people—all coloured—would have done something about the trust imposed upon them. We dogs bark, but, alas, the caravan goes on!

It is bad enough to have the door slammed on your face by English people in England, and to have to suffer humiliation at the hands of taxi-drivers and boarding-house landladies, but to have this done to you in the land of your fathers is stretching our endurance too far.

When Queen Victoria became Empress of India she is supposed to have said, if Mr. Herbert Wilcox's representation of that historic scene is correct, that there was to be no hatred of a brown skin, or words to that effect. In any case the idea underlying this was that there was to be no distinction among her subjects on the grounds of colour. Later sovereigns have echoed that sentiment. We have been referred to as members of the same family. It is therefore all the more difficult to understand why English subjects of the same monarch who would die for their king disregard the sentiments of their monarch on this most vital issue. Why do the many Englishmen who come to India in the service of their sovereign fail to respect this equality of men irrespective of their colour? And that is not too unreasonable a question to ask.

A Windsor Story

There is a hitherto unpublished story of the Duke of Windsor as Prince of Wales when he was at Biarritz. At the Casino Belle Vue there was a cabaret known as the Merry Box. Some coloured artists were working there. The Prince of Wales used to watch the cabaret sometimes and had seen these artists perform. One evening after their turn was completed two of the coloured artists were asked by a party of Americans to join their table, and they spent a pleasant evening together, drinking and chatting. Next day, before starting the evening's work, the two coloured artists dropped in for a drink at the Bar Basque, one of the chic spots of Biarritz. It was packed out and there was not a single table available. They looked round and spotted the Americans of the evening before. Naturally they went over to greet them. To their embarrassment, they found they were cut dead, for the Americans turned their faces away as if they had never met before It was one of those moments that seemed to last a lifetime. The two dark men stood rooted to the ground. Everybody noticed what happened. Suddenly from a table near by a voice said: "Hello, boys, have a drink with me." When they turned they saw it was the Prince of Wales, whom they had never met before. He had made them feel human.

I heard this from one of the artists themselves. I had met him in Paris, and later I saw him again in London, when among other things we talked about the colour question. He told me to read Nancy Cunard's anthology on the negro and offered to lend me his copy. When I went to his house to collect this huge volume of data on the coloured man, I noticed a picture of the Duke of Windsor on his mantelpiece. It has been cut out from an ordinary newspaper and framed. I asked him why he kept this picture, and it was then that he told me the story of Biarritz, finishing with: "It was only a small incident, but it meant so much at that moment, and I have always felt grateful. I want always to remember him. That's all."

When I think of the numerous third-rate Englishmen in India who are contemptible in their attitude towards the Indian because of his colour, I feel that these "box-wallas" and "pucka-sahibs" have a lot to learn from the first gentleman in the land. But our misfortune is that the more well-bred Englishmen do not come our way, and if they do they are inclined to forget their breeding for a while. They are not afraid of pouring out insults on coloured people, because they know that no harm can come to them if the under-dog should revolt, so long as there is the British Army in India and soldiers with bayonets to protect them.

Nancy Cunard's book contains some amazing revelations on the colour question. It is essentially from the negro's point of view, but a great deal of what is said applies to us just as well. She has collected an enormous amount of material on the Colour bar. Letters to and from the Government by the score. One letter from the Home Office in reply to a complaint regarding the refusal of a restaurant to serve a coloured student of Middle Temple who had taken an English lady there for tea was of two lines. It read as follows: "Sir, I am directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th February relating to Essex-Stairs Tea Rooms, Strand. Refusal to serve coloured man and white woman. I am, sir, etc. etc."

Nancy Cunard says: "The style of the reply may be particularly noted: 'Refusal to serve coloured man and white woman'—a pair of objects. No one can think that a Government that can send such an answer—which is no answer at all, but a mere chit of acknowledgment—is going to pay the slightest attention to any number of insults to coloured people. 'Teach niggers their "place"' is as much the Government view as it has ever been. If this were not so, the Government would take a hand in putting a stop to such injuries.

"But, someone will say, it is not a Government matter. It is private concern between hotel and restaurant, manager and client! So, one might think, would be the right to consume beer and spirits and to pay for the right of spending all night in dancing if one chose to. These are certainly private enough matters and yet we have semi-prohibition and legislation against enjoyment, both of which are attacks on our personal rights. The Government is above interfering in a thing of such magnitude as the Colour bar. Or—the Government is powerless. In which case it is at the mercy of a pack of inn-keepers and publicans.

"Now when some American tried to foist their prejudice on to some restaurant and cabaret directors in France, resulting in several cases of insult to coloured people in the last five or six years, the French Government immediately acted *and closed* these places, in one instance at least for as long as two weeks. This was not effected an involved legal operation, but *overnight*. And a cabaret can lose a whole stack of money in a fortnight. The French know that the economic lever is the only one that counts. We should see the difference if it were made to function in England."

But in England we are still at the stage of making long speeches about the equality of races, irrespective of what may happen in real life. The *Negro Worker* of March 1932, puts it bluntly when it says: "Despite the fact that it is otherwise, British imperialist agents in the colonies, especially the Church of England missionaries, try to create the impression among the native peoples that no matter what injustices they suffer in the colonies, in England a warm welcome awaits them! These apologists of British imperialism try their best to paint England as the most democratic country in the world, where all peoples, irrespective of colour or race, are treated as equals. However, every negro, Indian, Arab or other coloured person who has ever lived in England knows from actual experience that all this missionary twaddle is nothing else but a lie."

So that the Colour bar is something real—something we have felt. It is not merely an obsession of those of us who complain about it But some day the worm will turn. Some day the oppressed of this world who are now made to walk with their heads bent low, will find dignity and peace and greatness again. To that we dedicate ourselves.

((To Be Continued.)

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New Air Raid Warning Scheme

A scheme for extinguishing street lights and giving warning of air raids by simply pressing a button has been demonstrated at the Convention of the Association of Public Lighting Engineers.

Apart from a method of this kind the only way of turning off all street lights in a locality during an emergency is by cutting off the current at the mains. This would dislocate the entire supply throughout the district. Cookers and domestic services would be abruptly suspended and hospitals, homes, and cinemas would be plunged into darkness.

The scheme could be worked from a central point where, by pressing a button, a 'ripple' would be sent along the current passing through the main cables. This 'ripple' would stop the supply of current to all street lights served by any one power station but would not interfere with the rest of the current used for other purposes.

It is claimed that a buzzer could be installed in every building in the district and by pressing another button at the control point a different 'ripple' could be dispatched to which only these buzzers would respond.

This alarm would be intended to call air raid wardens to their posts and to warn others to take cover.

It is estimated that, if necessary, about half a dozen different 'ripples' could be created on this principle, each to perform a separate function.

The central control of street lights is impracticable by any other method because these are not governed by a switch at the power station. In most cases each light is controlled by a switch at the bottom of the lamp post

Apart from this scheme the only alternative would be for electricians to rush round to each lamp post in turn, unlock the little door at the foot of it, and turn off the switch—an impossible procedure in the event of sudden attack.

Miss Amrita Shergill, the talented Indian Artist, who was married recently to Dr. Viktor, (right), a physician at Budapest.

BEAUTY AND YOU

(Continued from page 14)

should compromise and have only the ends of your hair waved—which costs only a little more than half the price of having the entire head done

Incidentally speaking of having only the ends waved—for most women that is the better course. When the entire head is waved it is difficult to manage it yourself. A setting each time it is shampooed is absolutely essential if your hair is to look well. And unless you are most adept in dressing your own hair. you must have it done at a salon. Frizzy hair, not set, detracts more from beauty than perfectly straight hair, simply combed!

With just the ends permanently waved it is possible for you to set your hair becomingly at home by rolling the ends on curlers, or on a pencil, and pinning them to your head with hairpins or bobby pins until they are dry.

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HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Scissors will tarnish if you do not dry them after cutting the stems of wet flowers.

* * * *

When making jelly, the fruit juice should boil rapidly 2 minutes before sugar is added. Remove any foam which collects on top.

* * * *

Waffle sandwiches are good for Sunday tea. Put two waffles together with butter, honey and 1/4 teaspoon of cinnamon.

* * * *

To prevent a scum forming on cocoa, beat the beverage with the egg beater when it is finished, until a foam forms on top.

* * * *

When cutting quilt blocks, make a pattern out of a good ink blotter. When placed on the material it will stick to the goods and not slide around as paper does.

* * *

To prevent small rugs from slipping, sew discarded jar rings under each corner.

RED BLOOD

(Continued from Page 15)

into the inferior venae cava. Likewise the superior venae cava carries waste matter from the head, neck and arms. A third branch joins from the back, from the kidneys, intestines and liver. All the three pour the used blood back into the Great Tank—the human heart. Here the waste blood, shed of all its nourishing qualities has to be replenished and restored.

Oxygen Supply

The cells in our body are capable of storing for a while a little of sugar, fat or protein which can last till a fresh stock arrives via the blood; but there is no storehouse of oxygen supply for the cells. Within three minutes the oxygen supply of the body is depleted and hence comes the first need of oxygen supply, as waste blood pours into the heart. Venous blood therefore is first poured into the lungs where a fresh oxygen supply is added through capillaris which are in contact with air tubes. Returning from its refrigerator, the bad blood nourished with oxygen pours back into a vein which empties itself into the heart. The circulation of the blood through the lungs is called pulmonary, and the circulation from the heart to the capillaris, back through the veins to the heart is called systemic.

The Heart

The two different types of circulations, one into the lungs and the other into the body are managed by pumps. The heart is a spear shaped organ which is divided into four irregular dissimilar compartments. The top compartments which receive blood are called auricles, and they are thin-walled. The lower compartments which pump blood out into the lungs or body are muscular and flabby. Valves prevent the blood from flowing backwards into the opposite directions.

Bad blood thus enters the right auricle and is pressed forward into the right ventricle from where it goes into the lungs through the pulmonary vein. Returning from the lungs it enters the left auricle, is pumped into the left ventricle and then flows into the biggest blood canal of the body, the aorta, in which blood flows about two feet per second. The aorta, like the three major veins, branches off into three main canals supplying blood to the intestines, the kidneys and the muscles. In one minute the pumps work about a gallon of blood.

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Britain

(Continued From Page 25)

sources of friction with foreign powers.

At the same time, native populations have been more and more oppressed as the plutocracy grew stronger and more greedy for profits to make up for the slump. The great riots and general unrest in many colonies—the West Indies, Ceylon, Mauritius, the Gold Coast—and the seething discontent in most are symptoms of the fact that British colonial rule since the slump has been moving backwards. A great part of the colonial Empire is now being ruled by Fascist methods.

ABYSSINIA AND INDIA

The betrayal of Abyssinia has lowered British prestige in Africa. The support being given to Italian Imperialism in Abyssinia by the surrounding British colonial administrations means that the survival of the latter is becoming bound up with the success of Italy in "pacifying" the Abyssinians by bombs, gas, and every form of frightfulness.

Over India the National Government gerrymandered the Bill prepared by the Labour Government until it became an instrument for bolstering every plutocratic and reactionary vested interest against the Indian people.

Instead of negotiating an agreement with the representatives of the Indian people, and notably with Congress, they imposed it on India. Outside the narrow limits of provincial autonomy that vast country is now being ruled by methods that differ little from those employed in Germany and Italy.

Congress is pledged to war-resistance until the Indian people have self-determination, so that they can decide for themselves whether to take part in a war. **The Government of India have just rushed a Bill through the Legislative Assembly punishing with up to one year's rigorous imprisonment anyone who attempts to persuade another not to participate in a war or to join the army.**

Our "peace at almost any price" National Government are determined to insist on the Indian people, whether they like it or not, being cannon-fodder for an alien conqueror. Apart from the immorality of this policy, it is ludicrous to think that Great Britain, if engaged in a war, could at the same time coerce the 300,000,000 of the vast and remote sub-continent of India into taking part against their will in a war.

TURNING POINT OF EMPIRE

Meanwhile the Government's foreign policy has shattered British prestige in India. Connivance at Japanese aggression in Manchuria was the first shock. The Abyssinian betrayal was the second. Of its effect in India Mr. E. Thompson, who is well acquainted with Indian affairs, wrote eighteen months ago:

> "A quite new element in the situation is a feeling of contempt for us. The historian will one day see in the Hoare-Laval proposals episode the turning-point of the British Empire. One of the most perplexing things that ever happened is that it should have been a Conservative Government that threw the Empire away in the interval between Ottawa and General Franco."

In December, 1936, the Indian Congress passed a resolution declaring that "British foreign policy, in spite of its evasions and indecision, has consistently supported the Fascist powers" and "must therefore largely shoulder the responsibility for the progressive deterioration of the world situation."

Jawaharlal Nehru, in his presidential address to Congress, declared that:

> "We find British Imperialism inclining more and more towards the Fascist powers, though the language it uses, as is its old habit, is democratic in texture and pious in tone. And because of this contradiction between words and deeds, British prestige has sunk in Europe and the world, and is lower to-day than it has ever been for many generations.
>
> "So in the world to-day these two great forces strive for mastery—those who labour for democratic and social freedom and those who wish to crush this freedom under Imperialism and Fascism. In this struggle Britain, though certainly not the mass of the British people, inevitably joins the ranks of reaction."

The Spanish and the renewed Chinese betrayals have increased the disgust and contempt felt in India for British Toryism. The Czech betrayal has come as a final shock. The Nationalist Press has drawn the moral that the British Government are indifferent to any considerations of justice or honour, but promptly understand and yield to the argument of force.

ISOLATED DOMINIONS

The Dominions have since the war become independent nations. Membership of the League gave them and the mother country a common basis in the Covenant as regards foreign policy and mutual defence obligations. But the destruction of the collective system, largely as the result of the National Government's foreign policy, has meant the Dominions retiring into national isolation.

The Irish Free State, Canada and South Africa will do very little to help us in any war. Australia and New Zealand will be prevented by Japan from sending troops to Europe even if they wanted to send them.

The common people in all the Dominions feel bewildered where they are not disgusted by British foreign policy, and entertain the strongest objection to getting killed in what they call a "war for Britain's black Empire."

Milestones Of Science

William A. Samelius, of Elgin, Ill., chairman of the technical board of the United Horological Association of America, predicts that the watches of the future will be perfect timekeepers. They will be set by radio and controlled from a central impulse broadcasting station.

* * * *

It is very possible, according to the Compressed Air Magazine, that western American farmers may some day grow their own automobile tires. Twenty years of experience has solved most of the problems encountered in cultivating the rubber-bearing guayule shrub and quantity-production methods will make the guaying a real competitor of the hevea tree.

The Oslofjord, new flagship of the Norwegian-American Line, will be steered by buttons instead of a wheel. The buttons control electric motors which turn the ship's rudder and hold it on many desired course.

Poverty, The Chief Cause Of Crime

(Continued From Page 46)

the chief cause of crime. More than from any other one cause, people became criminals because they were pressed by need and yielded to temptation. Regular work and good wages were the best prophylactic against crime.

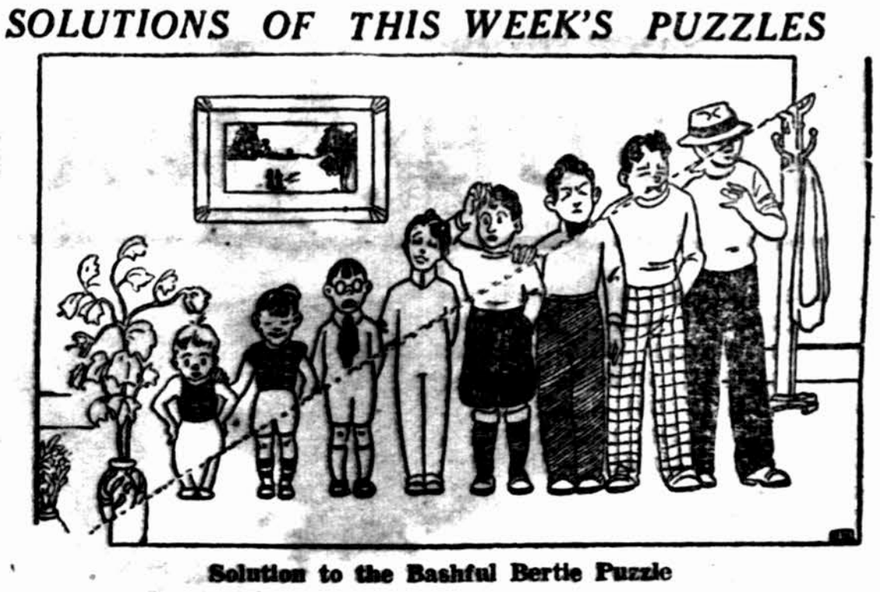
But even if the social system were perfected there would still be crimes of passion, sexual perversions, temptations to fraud.

'The lesson that society should have learned very early—but it has proved to be one of the latest—is that individuals differ and that we ought not to treat them all alike under a standard tariff of punishments apportioned merely to the character of the crime," he said.

"It has taken a long time to get away from that crude and cruel rule. We realise now that we must study the offender first before deciding how to deal with him. Not every patient needs a dose from the same bottle.

Cold severity, not infrequent floggings, no alleviations of strict confinement did not given them fewer criminals but worse ones. Leaving prison even less qualified for normal life than when they had entered it, the men went back to gaol in thousands, in spite of all severity. He was glad to note that the Departmental Committee on Corporal Punishment, had unanimously recommended that judicial sentences of birching and flogging, whether for boys or for men, did not serve the purpose in view and should be abolished for all offences. "That form of penalty" he declared, "has been abolished in every civilised country in the world except in the British Empire and in a few among the United States of America, and I trust it will not be long before it is abolished here also."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

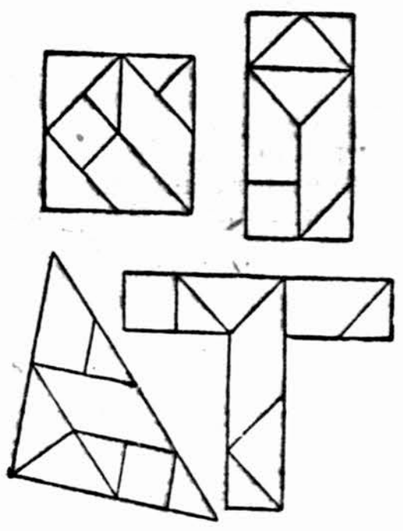


Solution to the Bashful Bertie Puzzle

THE Three States: The names of the three states are Oregon, Nevada and Kansas.

The Riddle in Rhyme: The answer is "Quit" and the four letters spelling the word are found as follows: Cue, queue (Q); Ewe, you (U); Eye, I, aye (I); Tee, tea (T).

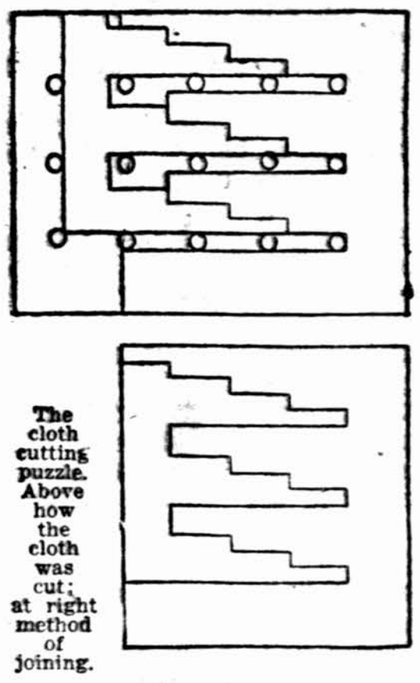
Step-Word puzzle: As suggested in the puzzle itself, you can step from "GOOD" to "NEWS" in less than eight moves. Here they are, Good, Wood, Woos, Coos, Cows, Mows, Mews, News.



The Tangram Puzzle

Finding Bashful Bertie: The accompanying diagram shows how it is possble, by cutting diagonally across the picture of the seven boys and moving the lower half slightly over to the right, to show eight boys, whereas there were only seven before.

How Dorothy Cut the Cloth: The answer to this ingenious puzzle is shown in the two diagrams which indicate how the cloth was cut and rejoined to form a square piece without any polka dots.



The cloth cutting puzzle. Above how the cloth was cut; at right method of joining.

Booster's Day: Booster's Day falls on the fourteenth day of August. The solution is elementary, as Sherlock Holmes would say. Since the membership doubled each day of the drive, the halfway mark was reached the day before the drive ended.

Rebus Algebra: The objects in the pictures are: Ship, Pod, Pot, Arm, Hoe, House. The animal is Hippopotamus.

The Hidden Proverb: The proverb is "In union there is strength."

The Tangram Square: Four of the accompanying diagrams indicate how a square, an oblong, a triangle and a "tee" are formed with the eight tangram sections.

A	W	E	S		S	C	A	L	E		C	H	A	P
P	A	L	I		H	O	L	E	S		R	I	T	A
E	D	A	M		E	D	I	T	S		E	V	E	N
D	E	M	P	S	E	Y			E	S	S	E	N	E
			S	O	T		B	E	N	E	S			
B	Y	R	O	N		S	E	X		C	Y	R	U	S
R	A	I	N		S	E	L	E	C	T		O	N	E
A	M	A		M	I	D		R	E	S		B	I	T
K	E	N		E	C	A	R	T	E		L	E	T	O
E	N	T	E	R		T	I	S		P	O	S	E	N
			S	L	E	E	P		H	A	M			
P	R	A	T	E	S			H	A	R	B	O	R	S
R	A	N	A		T	O	W	E	L		A	D	I	T
O	M	I	T		E	V	E	R	T		R	E	T	E
P	A	L	E		R	A	T	E	S		D	R	E	W

The most futile thing in the world is a lovers' quarrel—it starts on nothing—gets nowhere and winds up in a clutch.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Here's a wonderful thing," said Mrs. Bronson. "I've just been reading of a man who reached the age of forty without learning how to read or write. He met a woman and, for her sake, he made a scholar of himself in two years."

"That's nothing!" replied her husband. "I know a man who was a profound scholar at forty. He met a woman, and for her sake he made a fool of himself in two days."

* * * *

A little boy was asked by his teacher to describe both sides of a penny.

"On one side of it is the King's head."

"Very good, indeed," said the teacher.

"On the other side is a young lady riding a bicycle, and they call her 'Ruby Tanyer'"

* * * *

After the young singer had finished her second encore the old lady leaned towards her and said:—

"Thank you so much for your songs, my dear. They took me back to childhood days on my father's farm. I could shut my eyes and hear the old front gate creaking in the wind."

* * * *

Said the curate, admiring the parishioner's bowl of bulbs: "How delightful to think it will soon be opening time, Mrs. Smith."

"Well, who'd ever think you'd be sayin' a thing like that!" replied the parishioner. "But I'm game to pop out for a quick one if you feel like it."

* * * *

"How much for this dog?" asked Mr. Brown.

"Five pounds," replied the dealer.

"For this smaller one?"

"Ten pounds."

"For this tiny one?"

"Fifteen pounds."

"How much will it cost if I don't buy a dog at all?"

* * * *

A young solicitor's clerk was violently in love. His day was spent in the dreary examination of legal documents, deeds, indentures, contracts and the like. His mind was so steeped in legal phraseology that when he sat down to write a love-letter to the girl of his heart the following amazing epistle was the result.

My Dear Susie,

(Hereinafter referred to as Sue on the one part) from your only Walter (hereinafter referred to as Wal on the other part) whereby for the considerations herein appearing it is mutually agreed as follows—that is to say—that my love for you shall be deemed of value inestimable, that my very thoughts (so far as they may apply) are for you and you alone notwithstanding anything to the contrary which you may think imagine suspect or in any other way believe I Wal do love you for ever Nil Desperandum. The matter of our marriage being sub judice I content myself with dreams in which you and/or me are the centre and soul. My love 'ipso facto' is nothing unless I can serve you 'ad valorem.'

To you my love if to any mortal on earth can it be said veni vidi vici. To-night hand and/or arm in arm we will walk stroll or otherwise perambulate the common and until then believe me to be your only,

Signed . . . Walter.

In the presence of . . Mrs. Jones.

Occupation . . . . Mother.

* * * *

"What would you say if I asked you to marry me, Muriel?"

"Nothing. I can't talk and laugh at the same time."

The "Ensign", New 200 m. p. h. twenty-one ton air liner, the largest land plane in the world. *(Courtesy: "The Aeroplane")*

"Do you know Mrs. Smith's house?" said the stranger to the butcher's boy.

"Let me see," said the lad. "Taint pork and fat—that's No. 3—and it ain't two pounds of steak and juicy—that's No. 7. I know—it's top-side and tender, and don't pay. No. 5, that's it, ma'am."

* * * *

Two girls in the kitchen of a cafe were discussing between orders things in general, and wireless in particular.

"Do you like Harry S. Pepper?" the first girl asked.

"No," the other replied. "but I like tomato ketchup."

* * * *

"Well, Dick, my boy," said his uncle, "my congratulations! I hear you're engaged to one of the pretty Robbins twins."

"Rather!" replied Dick, heartily.

"But," said his uncle, "how on earth do you manage to tell them apart?"

"Oh," said the youngman, I don't try!"

* * * *

A tourist at breakfast at the picturesque inn asked the proprietor: "Isit true that the Duke of Wellington once stayed at this inn?"

"Quite true," replied the proprietor. "He slept in the very room you had last night, and, what is more, he used the very same bed."

"Ah," said the tourist, "now I know why he was called the Iron Duke."

The doctor and the young nurse were having a short consultation regarding a patient. "Yes, doctor," said the nurse, "I took his temperature with the glass thing and it's gone right down."

"That's good," replied the doctor. "It's a sign he's getting better."

The nurse looked appealingly at the medical man.

"Oh, doctor, are you quite sure?" she said. "He's swallowed it."

* * * *

"Hallo!" said a passer-by, pausing by the stationary horse and cart at the bottom of the steep hill. "What's wrong with your horse, mate?"

The driver gave a despairing shrug of his shoulders.

"He's got something in his eye," he replied.

"What is it?"

"That perishing hill."

* * * *

The fussy old lady had been pestering a Zoo attendant for some time, getting him to telf her about the various animals and their ways.

"And now," she continued, "there's still another animal I want to know about—but I forget what its name is—a very harmless sort of creature; its meat is used for food, but it has a strong, tough skin. Now what would that be?"

"You'll find one in the refreshment rooms," said the bored attendant. "It's probably a sausage you're think of."

A sailor gave a parrot to his wife. The bird's language was terrible. In order to damp its ardour for swear words the sailor threw a bucket of water over the cage.

Later the wife, noticing the bedraggled appearance, said, "Hullo, Polly."

Said the parrot, "Hullo, missus, where were you in that—typhoon?"

* * * *

"We had a wonderful trip!" enthused the motorist. "We saw snow-crested summits leaping towards the cerulean heavens; foaming torrents raging through the bottoms of shadowy canyons; we looked down from beetling crags into the depths of limpid lakes; traversed sylvan glades shot with flashes of golden sunlight; we——"

"How many miles to the gallon did you get?"

* * * *

A little boy, found crying in the street, confided to a sympathetic passer-by that he had lost a penny. Search for the missing treasure proving unsuccessful the passer-by produced another penny.

"Oh!" breathed the child, in shocked accents, "so you had it all the time!"

* * * *

"Only a month and my wife be back again," said Brown.

"Where is she?" asked his friend.

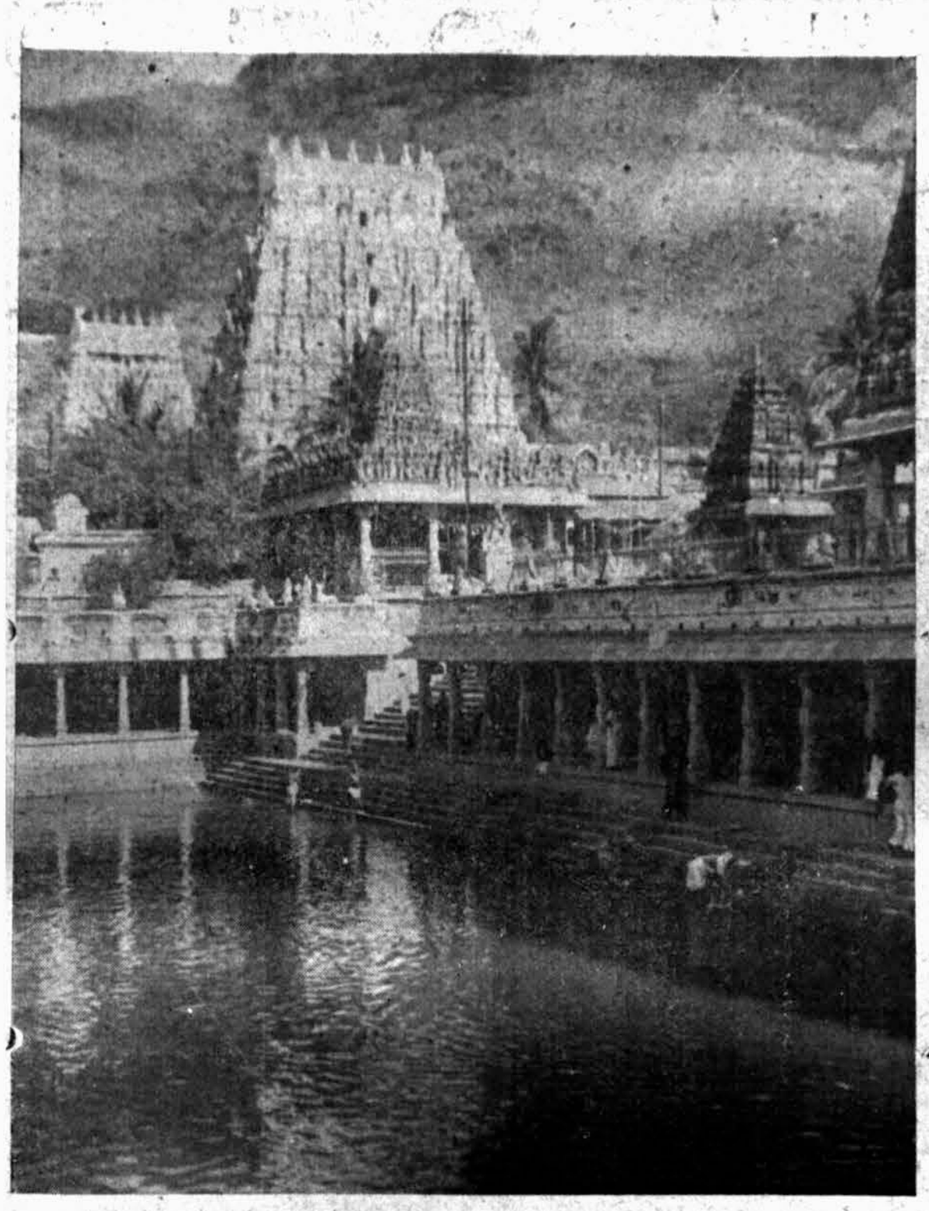
"At home, but she goes away the day after to-morrow."

Our Humorist At Large

A cautious fireman goes to make a proposal.

"Oh dear, no, I never bother with any washing.....I just send it all to the laundry."

"I'm afraid I must get my daughter to decide, I just can't make up my mind."



Temple and Tank, Tiruvannamalai.

(Photo by Moorthy Vasan).

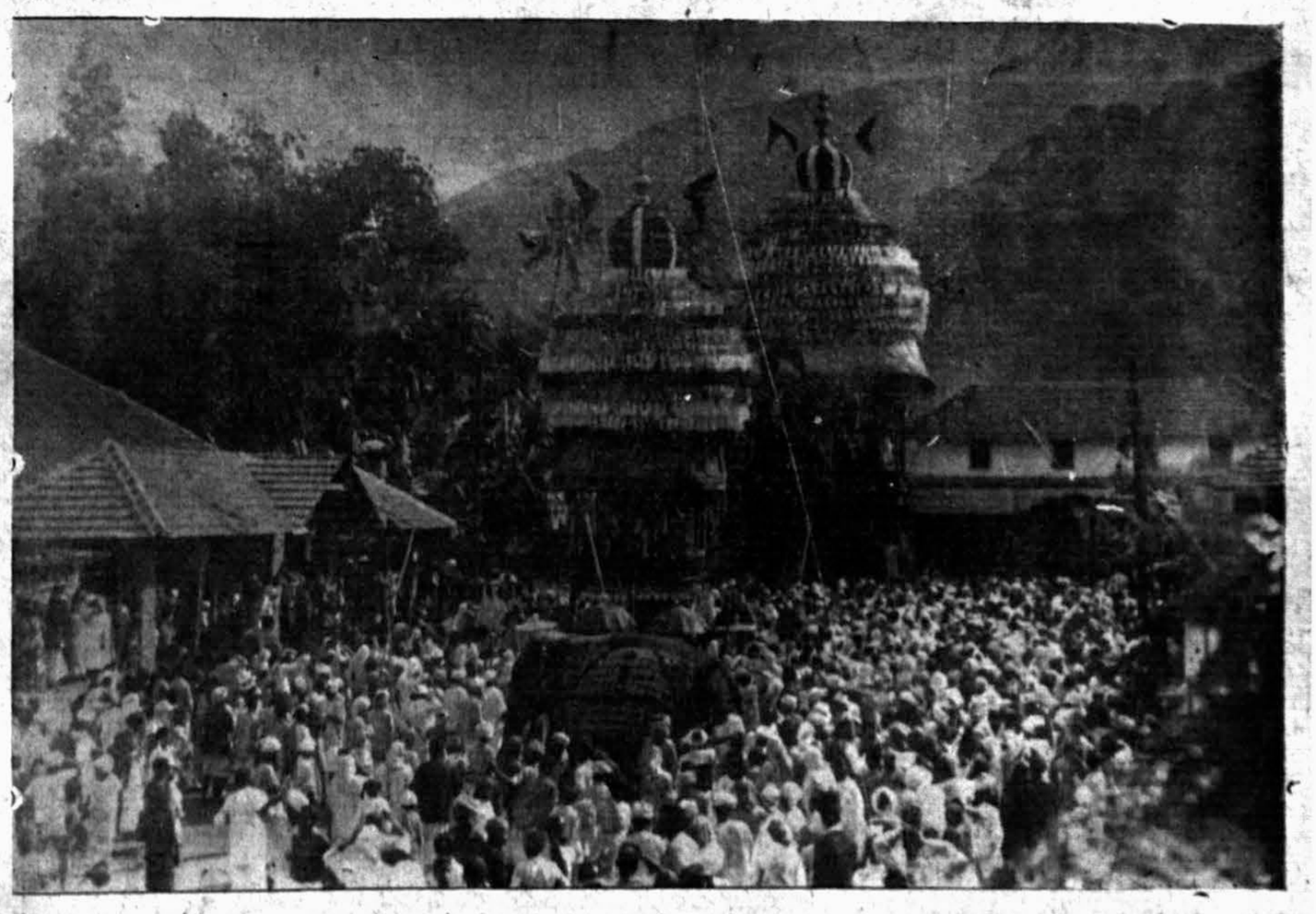
"Evening Reflections"

(Photo by S. B. Nayampally).

A KANARA CAR FESTIVAL:

The village deity is carried round in processions, in huge decorated wooden cars. Thousands gather to witness these festivals.

(Photo by K. S. Karanth).



Troupe of Yakshagana (otherwise also known as Dashavatara) players from Kanara, who have been giving dramatic performances in the city, are seen here in one of their plays entitled "Sri Krishna Parijatha." Sjt. Balipa Narayana Bhagavatha, their leader, may be seen, seated on a dais, in the picture at the extreme right.

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